THE Bombay Gazette, AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

No. 5,328, NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JULY 18, 1862. [Annual Subscription in advance ...Rs. Single Copy for Cash.....As. 4

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FOR LIVERPOOL.

TO SAIL ABOUT THE 25TH INSTANT.—The fine A. 1, Clipper Ship SAM MENDEL, now on her second voyage, and one of the fastest vessels afloat.—Accommodation for passengers unequalled by any ship in the trade.

For plans of Cabin and terms apply to Captain ELLWOOD, on board, or to

COUPLAND & Co.,
Agents.

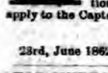
Rampart Row, Bombay, 2nd July 1862.

FOR SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

WITH IMMEDIATE DESPATCH.—The fine A. 1, Clipper Ship JOHN TEMPERLEY, Captain LIDDLE, has excellent accommodation for Passengers. For particulars apply to the Captain on Board, or to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents.

June 23rd, 1862.



FOR SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

WITH IMMEDIATE DESPATCH.—The fine A. 1, Clipper Ship PORTLAND, has excellent accommodation for Passengers. For particulars apply to the Captain on Board, or to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents.

23rd, June 1862.

FOR KURRACHEE AND MARSEILLES.

THE fine first class Ship BELLE VIRGINIE, Captain RIALLO, has portion of her Cargo engaged, will have quick dispatch. For Freight and Passage, apply to the Captain or

DOSSABHOY CURSETJEE & Co.,
Agents.

Steam Communication to Point de Galle, Penang, Singapore and Hongkong.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Screw Steam-Ship UNION, (340 Tons, and 60 H. P.,) Captain W. STEWART, will be despatched for the above Ports on MONDAY, the 21st July, without fail.

THOMAS BLACK,
Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Company's Office,
Bombay, 17th July 1862.

FOR KURRACHEE.

THE Bombay Steam Navigation Company will despatch their Steamer TILLY, Captain BEYTS, to Kurrachee, on FRIDAY, the 18th Instant, at 4 o'clock P.M. positively.

For Passage and Freight, apply at the Company's Office, Mellow Street.

L. C. D'MENEZES,
Manager B. S. N. Company.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF GOODS per ship *Daylight*, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for them as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed at their risk and expense.

W. NICOL,
Agents for Ship.

14th July 1862.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF GOODS per Ship *Granville*, from London, are requested to send off boats for them as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed at their risk and expense.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents.

June 25, 1862.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO, per Ship *War Cloud*, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats to receive their Goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed at their risk and expense.

Captain MACKEY will not be responsible for the condition of Goods after they have left the ship's side.

RENNIE, SCOVELL & Co.,
Agents for Captain Mackey, and
Owners of the *War Cloud*.

Bombay, 15th July 1862.

NOTICE.

ANY SHIPMASTER requiring good heavy stern ballast, can have the same by paying Boat-hire from the Ship *Maria Gray*; about 200 Tons can be delivered at once. Apply to Captain P. LEJONES, on board.

FOR SALE.

DR. BIRDWOOD'S CATALOGUE OF BOMBAY PRODUCTS is now on Sale at the Agri-Horticultural Society's Office, Town Hall.

Price Rs. 5-8.

Orders from up country must be accompanied by four annas extra for postage, &c.

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MUSICAL BOXES, full size.
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MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and Pocket sizes.
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BRASS RULERS ON ROLLERS.
PRISMATIC COMPASSES.
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SUNDIALS.
OPTICAL SQUARES.
PLOTTING SCALES AND OFFSETS, ivory or boxwood, in Sets.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

JUST PUBLISHED.

ACTS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA relating to the POLICE, MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT, and TAXATION OF BOMBAY. Reprinted from the *Calcutta Gazette*. Price Two Rupees.

Bombay Gazette Office.

ON SALE.

THE Bombay Army List, also Her Majesty's Indian Navy List, and the Bombay Civil List, including the Ecclesiastical Establishment. Corrected to 30th June 1862, at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE PRESS,

27, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

JOB AND BOOK PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

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ACCOUNT BOOKS AND FORMS RULED TO ORDER.

Estimates forwarded on application.

Copper-plate Visiting and Invitation Cards.

NOTICE.

TO THE CLERGY AND TRUSTEES OF CHURCHES.—Landing ex *Mary Shepherd*, Tent (Sacramental Wine) at Rs. 20 per dozen. Apply at the Godowns of

LEGGATT & Co.

Bombay, 17th April 1862.

THE PLAGUE OF FLIES.

EVERYBODY in Bombay should provide their table with covers for drinking glasses &c. The present swarming of flies renders it necessary to guard against the pollution of one's food. The best kind of covers are those made expressly for HERBERT & Co., they can be had of several sizes and patterns. Drawings and prices sent free upon application.

HERBERT & Co.

2, Rampart Row, June 23rd 1862.

THE RED BOOT.

READY MADE BOOT & SHOE WAREHOUSE, Just received ex *Vernon*—

		Rs.
Elastic	Patent Leather Boots.....	14 p. pair.
„	French Calf do.....	13 „ „
„	or Lace Brown Leather do.....	13 „ „
Laced	Patent Shoes	9 „ „

R. PARTRIDGE.

Hummum Street, Fort.

NOTICE.

DR. J. N. McDOUGALL, Surgeon, has commenced practice and can be consulted on any branch of his profession after eleven o'clock A.M.

Forbes Street, Fort. (Adjoining the premises occupied by Messrs. PAUL, CASSELS & Co.)

MESS TENT.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., have just received for sale on commission, a MESS TENT of extensive dimensions, and in good order, at Rs. 400. It can be seen pitched near their Medical Hall, Byculla.

Bombay, 7th June 1862.

WEDDING, VISITING CARDS, &c.

ORDERS for the above will be executed with *particular* care under the supervision of a European artist. A plate, engraved (Rs. 3) and 100 Cards printed (Rs. 2) Wedding Envelopes from annas 4 to annas 8 per pack. Only Messrs. De La Rue's best Stationery used. The above are for Cash only. Established 1846.

S. D'ESPERANCE.

*** *No connection whatever with any of the Booksellers in Bombay.*

24, Apollo Street.

P. GRANT AND SON.

ARMY AND HUNTING SADDLERS, HARNESS MAKERS, &c.,

No. 1, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
(Late W. Tapp's Saddlery Establishment)
AND
EAST STREET, POONA.

STAFF CORPS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Messrs. J. & W. WATSON & Co. have received information respecting the Uniform to be worn by Officers of the Staff Corps of each Presidency. Orders for the whole or any portion of the Uniform will be immediately attended to, and the favour of their being sent in as early as possible is requested.

Those in hand will be now proceeded with.

THE NEW CAVALRY AND INFANTRY REGIMENTS.

NOTICE IS ALSO GIVEN, that Messrs. WATSON & Co. have received from the HORSE-GUARDS plans illustrating the Dress Regulations of the 19TH, 20TH, and 21ST HUSSARS. Supplies of the whole of the Lace, &c. therein ordered, as well as of the Ornaments, Buttons, &c. required by the NEW INFANTRY REGIMENTS, having arrived, orders for every part of these Uniforms can be executed forthwith, and they are respectfully solicited.

1, Hummum Street, June 21, 1862.

PULPERS.

MESSRS. JOHN GORDON AND COMPANY, respectfully call the attention of those interested in Coffee Planting, to their new and improved Patent Breast Pulper, which for simplicity of construction, fewness of working parts, and non-liability to derangement, cannot be excelled.

The machine as it now stands, is the result of a long series of experiments, and can be recommended as a most effectual and expeditious Coffee Pulper. Where power is not available for driving machinery, this Pulper will be found invaluable; two men being sufficient to work it, pulping at the rate of about sixty bushels per hour. The number of berries injured during the process varying from 1 to 3 per cent. Some of the finest samples of Coffee that left Ceylon last season, were pulped with these machines and we received many certificates as to their excellence from the Ceylon planters.

All machinery carefully erected at our works previous to shipment.

JOHN GORDON & Co.,
Engineers, Kandy, Ceylon,
(and 3, Billiter Square, London, E. C.)

HOPE-HALL, FAMILY HOTEL, MAZAGON

NUSSERWANJEE SORABJEE & Co., who have taken a lease of this LONG ESTABLISHED FAMILY HOTEL, beg to return their best thanks to those Ladies and Gentlemen who have kindly patronised them during the past year, and who have been pleased to express their satisfaction with the accommodation and attention which they received at the Hope Hall.

NUSSERWANJEE SORABJEE & Co. can adduce no better recommendation for the continued support of the Public than such testimonials from the parties who have honoured them with their patronage.

The House, recently furnished throughout, occupies one of the most salubrious sites in Bombay, is as well adapted for single parties as for families, and is most conveniently situated as regards the Fort, the Byculla Railway Station, and the open county. It is enclosed in a spacious compound, and surrounded by a good garden.

The table is the best procurable in Bombay, and no pains are spared to afford satisfaction in that and every other respect. A plentiful supply of the best Beer, Wine, and Spirits, are always on hand.

Parties visiting Bombay from up-country, and Passengers arriving by the Mail Steamers, will find the Hope Hall a most desirable and comfortable place of sojourn.

Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE SORABJEE & Co. finally beg to intimate that their charges are moderate, and that every effort will be made by them to secure the approbation of all parties who may honour them with their patronage.

Breakfast at 9 A.M., Tiffin at half-past 1 P.M., and Dinner at half-past 7 P.M.

Bombay, 29th August 1861.

FOR SALE.

HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN NAVY LIST, Corrected up to 1st July 1862.

Bombay Gazette Office, 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.

Now Available.

CARTE DE VISITE ALBUMS.
CARTE DE VISITE PORTRAITS.
PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS.
ELEGANTLY BOUND ALBUMS.
PHOTOGRAPHIC ILLUSTRATIONS OF SCOTLAND, in a series of 20 pictures, by Wilson.
SPECIMENS OF THE INSTANTANEOUS PROCESS, by the same.
VIEWS AND FIGURES in great variety adapted to Albums, and sufficiently large for framing.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

ON SALE.

BOMBAY CIVIL LIST, as the same stood on the 16th June 1862, showing the names and designations of the Civil, Military, and Uncovenanted Servants of Government, in the Political, Revenue, Revenue Survey, Financial, Judicial, General, Ecclesiastical, Educational, and Public Works Departments, Lists of H. M. Justices of the Peace, &c. &c. Price Rs. 1-8.

Bombay Gazette Office, 27, Apollo Street.

GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE.

LARGE supplies from Messrs. F. GIESLER & Co. of London, expected immediately, orders for which will be registered by

W. NICOL & Co.

BEAUJOLAIS WINE.

A LIGHT SOUND BURGUNDY, at Rs. 20 per dozen. Apply to CURSETJEE NOWROJEE at Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

FOR SALE.

JUST RECEIVED Ex Ship *Portland*, Tennant's BEER in Quarts and Pints, in first-rate condition.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

No. 1, Church Gate.

ON SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned :—

Giesler's Moselle in case, containing 1 dozen each.

Do.	Larose Claret	„	2	„ „
Do.	Brandy	„	1	„ „
Do.	Eau de Cologne in box		½	„ „

W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE.

WINES, at the following prices for cash.

		per dozen.
Spencer and Buddens Superior Pale Sherry..	Rs.	22
George Duncan & Co. do. do. ...	„	20
Good Dinner Sherry	„	18

NASMYTH MACDONALD & Co.

Bombay, 26th June 1862.

FOR SALE.

MESSRS. J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES as follows :—

Pale Sherry, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, in quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, in Pints, in 4 dozen Cases.

Apply to G. S. KING & Co.

TENNENT'S PORTER.

IN PINTS and QUARTS, just landed in excellent condition, ex. *Portland*.

Graham & Co.'s Port Wine, in Quarts.
Carbonell's celebrated Port.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

ON SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned :—

The following received from Messrs. J. Cockburn and Campbell :—

Pale Sherry in cases, containing 3 dozens each.

Port	„	„	3	„ „ (Quarts.)
Do.	„	„	2	„ „ (Pints.)
Old Tom	„	„	1	„ „
Whiskey	„	„	1	„ „

W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE.

BUCK, FENWICK & Co.'s SHERRY and PORT.
BARTON & GUESTIER LENVILLE and BEYCHEVELLE CLARET.
MILNER & SON'S PATENT FIRE RESISTING SAFES.

Apply to CURSETJEE NOWROJEE, at the Godowns of Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.

Bombay, 6th May 1861.

FOR SALE.

ALLSOPP'S BEER.—Just landed from the *Granville* and *Bucton Castle*, from London : the above BEER of SUPERIOR QUALITY, AND IN PRIME CONDITION : also ALLSOPP'S STOUT, both bottled by P. FRIEND & Co., in Quarts at Rs. 5½ per dozen, and Pints Rs. 3½ per dozen. Apply to

CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.

Rampart Row, 9th July 1862.

For a quantity not less than 12 dozen Quarts, or 16 dozen Pints, a reduction of Rs. ½ per dozen will be made.

FOR SALE.—

Nathl. Johnston & Son's Claret	No. 2 at Rs.		26	p dz.
Ditto	Pints	„	34	„
Ditto		„ No. 3	20	„
Ditto	Pints	„	11	„
Ditto		„ No. 4	16	„

LEGGATT & Co.

NOTICE.

JUST landed in good order, ex ships *John Temperley*, *Portland* and *Granville*, the following Wines, Spirits, &c., selected and shipped with great care by well experienced Agents, both in London and India :—

Allsopp's and Bass's Beer in Quarts and Pints.
Guinea's Stout in ditto ditto.
Dunbar's ditto in Quarts.
Graham's and Wardell's Superior Port Wine, in Quarts and Pints.
Booth's Old Tom.
Swaine and Boord's ditto.
Oilmanstores of every description, in good condition.

Price Lists of Wines, Spirits, &c., immediately furnished on application.

Terms 5 per Cent discount, for Cash only. Apply to

S. D'ESPERANCE,
General Com. Agent.

*** It is particularly requested that all communications *intended for me* should be addressed in MY NAME ALONE.

S. D'ESPERANCE, Agent.

24, Apollo Street.

MESSRS. GLEDSTANES, CONINGHAM & CO.

BEG leave to inform their friends and the public in the Bombay Presidency, that they have made arrangements for the regular supply of their WINES and SPIRITS through their Agents, MESSRS. LEGGATT & Co., Bombay, at whose Godowns they will in future be always procurable.

Messrs. GLEDSTANES, CONINGHAM & Co. will continue to ship the same qualities of Wines and Spirits which have hitherto been in such extensive demand, and beg reference to the following list of those descriptions which have been found most suitable for consumption in India.

LIST OF PRICES.

		Per Dozen.
Pale Sherry, White Seal, in 1 or 3 dozen cases		Rs. 20
Do. Do. Black	„	25
Do. Do. Yellow	„	29
Amontillado, Red	„	32
Port Black	„	28
Do. Pints	„	15
Claret Blue	„	20
Do. Leoville, Yellow	„	30
Do. Chateau Margaux, Red Seal	„	36
Champagne, Sparkling	„	36
Do. do. 1st quality	„	42
Sauterne	„	30
Moselle	„	30
Do. Sparkling	„	36
Rhenish	„	29
Pale Brandy	„	30
Do. Do. very fine	„	36
Gin, Old Tom	„	18
Geneva,	„	15 Flasks 23
Cherry Brandy, finest	„	36
Do. do. „ Pints	„	18

Liqueurs of finest qualities.

N. B.—Direct orders for Wines in Wood or Bottle and all kinds of Spirits and Liquors, will be promptly executed.

11, Regent Street, London, Jan. 1, 1862.

WINES, SPIRITS, & BEER, PRICE LIST.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., confidently recommend a new Batch of Sherries and would beg to draw attention to their revised list of Wines, &c.

SHERRIES—

Black Seal	Amontillado	per dozen	Rs. 28
Bronze do.	Good Dinner Wines	„	„ 24
White do.			
Brown do.		„	„ 22
Yellow do.			
MADEIRA, very old		„	„ 42

PORT—

Black Seal—Matured Fruity	Quarts	„	„ 28
Do. Do.	Pints	„	„ 15
Red Seal	Quarts	„	„ 24
Do. Do.	Pints	„	„ 13

CLARET—

Chateux Margaux		„	„ 31
Leoville		„	„ 28
St. Julien		„	„ 22
Medoc		„	„ 16

MACHPAGNE—

Superior quality	A. DePaul	Quarts	„ „ 40
Do.	A. DePaul	Pints	„ „ 21
Do.	J. C. Morizot	Quarts	„ „ 36
Do.	do.	Pints	„ „ 19

HOCK—

Sparkling and Still	Dembar & Jordan / Coblentz Rhine	per dozen	Rs. 38
MOSELLE do.	do.	„	„ 21
CRABBE'S GINGER WINE		„	„ 18
TREACHER & Co.'s do.		„	„ 42
CURACOA		„	„ 40
MARASCHINO		„	„ 30
SHERRY BRANDY		„	„

SPIRITS—

Brandies Rs. 18, 24, 30, 36		„	„
do.	Julies Robins (30 years old)	„	„ 50
Rum	Fine old Jamaica	„	„ 39
Gin—Old Tom	Booth, London	„	„
Do.	Hollands in cases	„	„ 40
WHISKEY	Glenlivet, Crabbie	„	„ 21

BEERS AND STOUT.

Allopp's and Bass' Ale and Beer, English and Country bottled, just to hand in excellent condition.

GUINNESS' Dublin, BARCLAY and PERKINS' London, and TENNENTS' Stout and Porter, Pints and Quarts.

TREACHER & Co.

BOMBAY, POONA, KAMPTEE, KURRACHEE, AND KOTREE

NOTICE.

MR. ROBERT LAMBERT TRACEY was admitted a Partner in our Firm on the 1st instant.

MACINDOE, ROGERS & Co.

16th July 1862.

NOTICE.

WE have authorized Mr. G. SIGG, to sign our Firm per procuration from this date.

J. SIGG & Co.

Bombay, 12th July 1862.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. JAMES FINLAY & Co., of Glasgow, have opened here a branch of their House, for Commission and General Business, to be carried on under the Firm of

FINLAY, CLARK & Co.

5, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 14th July 1862.

MR. JOHN L. SCOTT is authorized to sign our Firm per procuration from this date.

FINLAY, CLARK & Co.

Bombay, 14th July 1862.

ADVERTISEMENT.

MR. THOMAS GAYNOR will leave Bombay by the next Mail for England, and will return in September. Any Commissions entrusted to him shall be faithfully executed.

NOTICE.

My Brother, MR. JAMES GAYNOR, will attend to the business carried on by me at No. 5, (not at No. 3, as of old) Forbes Street, during my temporary absence in England.

THOMAS GAYNOR,

14th July 1862.

N.B.—The New House is beautifully fitted up, and has Bath, Billiard, and Airy Bed-rooms.

Morning Papers 'filed.' Charges as usual.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.

TO LIBRARIES AND BOOK CLUBS.

THE WORKS OF WILLIAM HICKLING PRESCOTT.—

Mexico, 2 vols. ; Peru, 2 vols. ; Ferdinand and Isabella, 2 vols. ; Philip the 1st, 3 vols. ; Charles the 5th, 2 vols. ; Essay, 1 vol. ; in all 12 volumes, foolscap cloth. Rs. 20.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

THOMAS EDWARDS,

GUN MAKER, No. 12, Military Square, Fort, Bombay. TERMS—*Cash.*

MRS. HERN,

MILLINER AND DRESS-MAKER, No. 3, Medow Street, Fort.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER AND DRESS MAKER,
No. 7, BYCULLA ROAD, BOMBAY.

BALL DRESSES in Tulle, Gauze, Tarlaton, Lace, &c.
DRESSES in Silk, Mousilian de Soi, Barege, Mohair, and Muslin.
BURNOUSES & SHAWLS of every description.
PALETOYS in Silk.
COLLARS & SLEEVES, in Muslin, and Lace.
STEEL PETTICOATS.
FRENCH CORSETS.
BONNETS of every description.
HATS for Ladies & Children, Trimmed and Untrimmed.
FEATHERS, Head Dresses, Hair Nets, &c.
BRIDAL DRESSES, Veils, Wreaths, &c.
RIBBONS & FLOWERS in great variety.
MOURNING Dresses, Bonnets, Crapes, &c.
Wedding and Mourning orders carefully and promptly executed.

THE LONDON HOUSE.

JUST RECEIVED—

Gold and Silver Hunting Watches, by James McCabe, London.
Do. do. do., by John Jones, Strand London.
Doctor's Independent Seconds, and Race Watches Gold.
Do. do. do. Silver.
Ladies Open-faced Watches, by Thornhill Brothers and Co.
Do. do. do., by Binoet.
Gentlemen's Silver Hunting do., by Binoet, from Rs. 20 to 55.
Do. do. Open-faced, by do., from Rs. 18.
Circular, Tent or Palanquin Clocks, eight days winding.
Watch movement centre seconds, will work in any position—Rs. 35.
Do. do. without centre seconds—Rs. 25.
Small circular Time-pieces with alarum—Rs. 18.

MASONIC JEWELS.

Master Masons.
Past Masters.
Royal Arch.
Mark Master.
A beautiful assortment of Ladies' best Gold Wristlets.
Do. do. Brooches, from Rs. 18 to 200.
French Paste-diamond Brooches—Rs. 9.
Best Gold Ear-rings of the latest fashion, from Rs. 8 to 36.
French Paste-diamond do., Rs. 12.
Gentleman's Gold Studs, from Rs. 7 to 36.
Do. Sets of Studs, Sleeve Links and Collar Stud—Rs. 30.
Do. do. Sleeve Links—Rs. 15.
Do. Tortoise-shell Links, per pair—Rs. 1
Best Gold Lockets for one, two and four miniatures.
Gold Sleepers—Rs. 3-8 and 5.
Gold Crosses Enamelled—Rs. 10.
Ladies' Gold Neck Chains, latest patterns, from Rs. 35.
Gentlemen's Gold Albertz, do. from Rs. 35.
Silver Neck Chains each—Rs. 6.
Silver Alberts, from Rs. 5-8 to 10.
Ladies best Gold Rings, set with valuable stones and brilliants, from Rs. 25.
Gentlemen's solid Gold Rings, from Rs. 10 to 40.
Do. Gold Scarf Pins, from Rs. 15 to 36.
Do. Gilt do. do. each—Rs. 4.
Best Gold Wedding Rings.
Do. do. do. Keapers.
Do. Charms from Rs. 4 to 30.
Coral Charms, in bunches of 10, set in Gold—Rs. 5 per bunch.
Sterling Silver Presentation Mugs, from Rs. 100 to 130.
Do. do. Children's do. do. from Rs. 30 to 50.
Babies' Silver Whistles with Bells and Coral handles, from Rs. 6 to 10.
Children's Presentation set of Silver Knife, Fork and Spoon in morocco cases, from Rs. 14 to 30.
Ladies Silver Thimbles each—Rs. 1-8.
Ladies Gold do. from Rs. 15 to 18.
Solid Silver Snuff Boxes, from Rs. 30 to 40.
Do. do. do. Enamelled, from Rs. 38 to 40.
Silver Tea Measures each—Rs. 2.
Do. Salt Spoons do.—Rs. 1-8.
Do. Pickle Forks do.—1-8.
Do. Butter Knives do.—Rs. 5.
Silver Cluck Muck cases, each—Rs. 8.
Ladies Companions of Pearl, Tortoise-shell, Wood and Leather fitted with Silver mounted, Scissors, Thimble, Pencils, Pen-knife, Scent Bottle, Memorandum Card and Bodkin.
Cruet Stands.
Plated Candlesticks.
Silk and Braid Guards for Eye-glasses.
Best Pebble Spectacles.
Best Pebble Eye-glasses, single and double.
Best Goggles.
Jet and Alluminum Jewellery, in great variety.
American and English Clocks.
Skeleton Clocks with Glass Domes.
Opera Glasses.
Thermometers, &c., &c.
Watches made to order.
Old Gold and Silver, old Coins, Antiques, all kinds of Jewellery, Watches, Diamonds, Pearls, Coral, Plated Articles, &c., bought and taken in exchange.

THORNHILL BROTHERS & Co., Practical Watchmakers, Jewellers, Opticians and Engravers, and Direct-Importers from London and Geneva.

Bombay, Established 1851.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by remittance or reference for payment.

THORNHILL BROTHERS & Co.

C. STEPHEN & SONS.

TAKE this opportunity of informing the Public, that as much anatomical skill is required in Shoeing a horse *properly*, they are now enabled to arrange so that one of them shall constantly be in attendance at the Forge to superintend the workmen, all of whom are Europeans, and have served their time in one of the first Forges in London. The injury done to animals in this Presidency by the ignorance of Farriers, who, without the slightest knowledge of the anatomy of the Horse's foot, practice their craft, is quite incalculable, and highly detrimental to the public interest.

Terms of Commission—5 per cent.

Certificates given as usual on the Soundness or Unsoundness of Horses for the Fee of Rupees 5.

C. STEPHENS AND SONS'
Veterinary Establishment, Commission Stables and Forge, Baboola Tank Road, Mazagon.

TO MOFUSSIL PRINTERS.

FOR SALE.—DOUBLE ROYAL COLUMBIAN PRESSES, in first rate order.

Wrought Iron Cylindrical Ink Tables.
Brass Column and Heading Rules.
2000 lbs. Small Pica, second hand, but in good condition.
Ink, Red and Green.

For Terms, &c., apply to the Manager of *Bombay Gazette*.

COLLARD AND COLLARD'S SQUARE PIANO shipped on board the *Sydney Eggers*, may be expected shortly. These Instruments need no flourishing advertisement. They are all that could be wished for. Apply to

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

July 17th, 1862.

WANTED A BOOK-KEEPER, who thoroughly understands his business. Apply by letter to "G. C. E.;" *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort.

BOMBAY B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

WANTED ASSISTANT ENGINEERS and SURVEYORS. Apply to the Deputy Engineer.

Bombay, 28th June 1862.

JUST RECEIVED.

BASS'S BEER in Quarts and Pints, in good order.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.
Church Gate Street.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.

THE PROCEDURE OF THE NEW HIGH COURT.
THE PROCEDURE OF THE NEW CIVIL COURTS OF BRITISH INDIA, being the fourth edition of the "Procedure of Civil Courts, &c.," by W. MACPHERSON, Esq., late Master in Equity, Supreme Court, Calcutta, 8vo. cloth. Rs. 16.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

THE FLY NUISANCE.

HERBERT & Co. have just received another beautiful assortment of Covers for Glasses, Cups, Tumblers, &c., selling at reduced prices, from Rs. 1 to Rs. 2-8 each.

Rampart Row, July 15th 1862. HERBERT & Co.

TO LET.

ONE HOUSE in Love Lane, and from the 20th instant, a large and Commodious BUNGALOW in the Mount Road, Mazagon. Apply to

SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.

TO LET.

AN OFFICE TO LET. Apply to Messrs. J. P. CORNFORTH & Co. No. 10, Hummum Street.

TO LET.

FROM THE FIRST JUNE NEXT.—The Spacious and Airy Apartments, at present occupied by the "Baroda and Central India Railway Office," No. 7, Hornby Row. Apply below, at the premises.

May 5th, 1862.

TO LET.

WITH IMMEDIATE OCCUPATION.—The first and second Floors of an Office, in Rampart Row. For further particulars, apply to

LEGGATT & Co.,
3, Rampart Row.

Bombay, 15th May 1862.

TO LET.

AN AIRY AND COMMODIOUS UPPER-STORIED BUNGALOW, the "Katevilla," situated on Malabar Hill, facing the Sea side, having extensive Rooms, Out-houses, and Stables. Apply to Mr. DADABHOY HORMUSJEE, at the Office of Messrs. VOLKART, BROTHERS.

Bombay, 17th June 1862.

MESSRS. N. SORABJEE & Co.

House, Commission and General Agents, and Registrars of Domestic Servants, &c. Bell Lane, No. 2.

TO BE LET—three Bungalows on Malabar Hill—three in Mazagon—two in Upper Colaba—and one cool and upper-storied Bungalow, Beach Road, excellently built, facing the sea.

1 very commodious and airy Bungalow, in Breach Candy.

One upper storied Bungalow in Girgaum facing the sea.

1 splendid House, in Fort.

Three stories of a house in Fort well adapted for Parsis to live in.

2 Bungalows in Sattara—Lodge and Rose Cottages.

Also two Houses and two Shops to let in the Fort.

FOR SALE.

3 Broughams ; 1 Mailcoach ; 3 Horses, one nice Buggy &c., &c.

N. SORABJEE & Co.

ST. ANDREWS LIBRARY, BOMBAY.

CHEAP AND POPULAR LIGHT READING.

ANTHONY TROLLOPE'S, The Bertrams. Rs.	3	4
ANTHONY TROLLOPE'S, Doctor Thorne.	3	4
ANTHONY TROLLOPE'S, Framley Parsonage.....	3	4
ANTHONY TROLLOPE'S, Kellys and O' Kellys	3	4
ANTHONY TROLLOPE'S, McDermotts of Ballycloran	3	4
WILKIE COLLINS'S, Antonina.....	3	12
WILKIE COLLINS'S, Dead Secret.....	3	12
WILKIE COLLINS'S, Queen of the Hearts ...	3	12
WILKIE COLLINS'S, Woman in White	4	8
HARRISON AINSWORTH'S, Constable of the Tower	3	12
MISS DRURY'S, Misrepresentation	3	12
LADY T. LEWIS'S, Semi-detached House.....	1	12
LADY T. LEWIS'S, Semi-attached Couple.....	1	12
J. T. SMITH'S, Streets of London, with anecdotes of their celebrated Residents, 12mo	3	12
WM. THACKERAY'S, Irish Sketch Book	3	12
WM. THACKERAY'S, Vanity Fair.....	4	8
WM. THACKERAY'S, Pendennis	4	8
WM. THACKERAY'S, Esmond.....	4	8
A. DUMAS', Page of the Duke of Savoy.....	1	8
CITY BANKER; by the author of "Whitefriars."	1	8
SAY AND SEAL; by the author of "Wide World."	2	0
WATT PHILLIPS', Amos Clark	1	8
LONGWOODS OF THE GRANGE; by the author of "Adelaide Lyndsay."	1	8
MISS SEWELL'S, Ursula.....	3	4
J. HOLLINGSHEAD'S, Odd Journeys	1	12
J. HOLLINGSHEAD'S, Under Bow Bells.....	1	12
J. HOLLINGSHEAD'S, Ways of Life	1	12
W. MOY THOMAS', Pictures in a Mirror	1	12
REV. C. KINGSLEY'S, Westward Ho	3	12
MRS. BEECHER STOWE'S, Pearl of Orr's Island, complete	3	12
WHYTE MELVILLE'S Market Harborough; or, How Mr. Sawyer went to the Shires.....	3	12
W. H. WILLS', Old Leaves; edited by CHARLES DICKENS	3	12
BALZAC, Cæsar de Birotteau; translated by J. Simpson	3	8

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, IN LONDON,

FOR FIRE INSURANCE AT HOME AND ABROAD.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000, *Sterling*.

Directors.

*Ch

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Friday, 18th July 1862.

EXCHANGE.

But little has yet been done for the Mail of 27th but rates are firmer.

On what Place	Terms.	Rates.
London (Credits)	6 months' sight..	2s. 2d. to 7/1 d.
Do. Documents ...	Do. do.	2s. 09/16 d.
Do. Bank Rates ...	Do. do.	2s. 05/16 d.
Calcutta	Sight	½ Prem.
Madras	30 days' sight.....	Par.
China	60 do. do.	Rs. 219 per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
	Rs.		
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ p. cent	73½ with divd.
Madras Bank	1,000	8½ do.	14 do.
Agra Bank	500	7 do.	90 do.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	193 per cent.
Commercial Bank	500	3 do.	7 do.
Mercantile Bank	250	5 do.	42 do.
Central Bank of W. India	150	2½ do.	8 Dis.
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company,Consolidated Shares	218.3.9	2½ do.	Rs. 8 Dis.
Do. New Shares	87.4.1	2½ do.	Rs. 12 do.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway	1,000	2½ do.	Nomnl. [sh.
Hydraulic Press Company	4,000	350 p. sh	Rs. 200 Dis. p.
Agadia Press Company ...	11,000	1,650 p. sh.	Rs. 21,400 p.sh.
Colaba Press Company ...	2,700	13 do.	Rs. 5,750 do.
Colaba Land Company ...	10,000	100 p. sh.	Rs. 14,000 do.
Elphinstone Land Company	5,100	200 p. sh.	Rs. 2,400 do.
Bombay Steam Navigation Company	500	32 do.	Rs. 375 dis.
Spinning and Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 do.	Rs. 500 dis.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company	2,500	[p. Annm 450 p. sh	Rs. 100 dis.
Victoria Spinning Co. ...	3,000	.....	Nominal.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company ...	1500	.....	Rs. 325 Dis
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company	1,100	.....	Rs. 325 do.
Manockjee Petit's Spinning and Weaving Co.	550	.....	Rs. 38 do.
Thistle Mill Company ...	4,000	.....	Nominal.
Bombay United Spinning Company...	4,500	.....	do.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan		Nominal.
" Loan 1835-36		
" Loan 1842-43		95½
" Loan 1854-55		
New Five Per Cent. Loan		105¼
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan		113¼

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

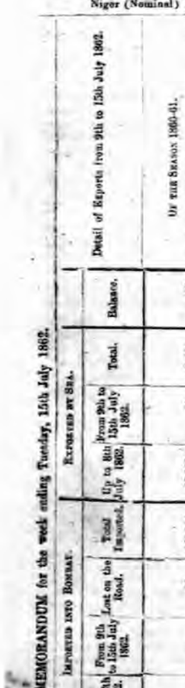
Sovereigns, each.....	Rs. 10 4
Bank of England Notes.....	Nominal.
Spanish Dollars	Rs. 230 Nominal
Carolus.....	" 230 do.
Mexican Dollars.....	" 227 do.
German Crowns.....	" 213¼ do.
Five Franc Pieces.....	" 205
Bar Silver	" 105½ to 107
Gold Leaf	" 16-4 to 16-6

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton) ready ...£2 15s. 0d. to £3 0s. 0d.	
" (Seeds) .....£1 7s. 6d. to £1 10s. 0d.	
To London (Cotton) ready .....£2 5s. 0d. to £2 7s. 6d.	
" (Seeds) .....£2 5s. 0d. to £2 7s. 6d.	
To Hull .....£2 0s. 0d.	
To China.....No offers.	
To Clyde..... Do.	

PRICES CURRENT (JULY 16TH, 1862.)

COTTON at Colaba :	Per candy.
New Broach, ready	Rs. 295 to 300
New Surat	" 305 to 307
New Dholleras, and Dhowngaze	" 310 to 312
New Oomrawtee	" 295 to 300
New Comptа, ...	" 290 to 300
New Dharwar Sawginned	" 400 to 402
New Bunee, and Nuggur	" 283 to 290
New Vursaul	" 288 to 293
Khandeish	" 285 to 290
New Pondoree	" 293 to 295
New Accote	" 315 to 316
New Mangalore	" 293 to 295
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,550.	
SEEDS—Linseed, Candeish...at Rs.	6-11 to 6-12 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat ..... ,	7-8 to 7-12 nominal.
Gingelly mixed (Black and White).....	32 to 33 nominal.
Niger (Nominal)	" 87 to 88 nominal.
	" 26 to 27



BANKS.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 months' sight	.....	2s. 0d.	per Rupee.
" 4	do.	.....	1s. 11¾d. "
" 3	do.	.....	1s. 11½d. "
" 2	do.	.....	1s. 11¼d. "
" 1	do.	.....	1s. 11d. "
" On demand		.....	1s. 11¼d. "
On Scotland	do.	.....	1s. 11¼d. "
On Ireland	do.	.....	1s. 11¼d. "
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight		}	1s. 11¼d. "

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts ..... 2 per cent.

On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a commission of ¼ per cent. on amounts withdrawn 4 "

Deposits for 3 months ..... 4 "

Do. do. 6 do. ..... 5 "

Do. do. 12 do. ..... 6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on Deposits under Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms :

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ¼ per cent.

Bombay, 1st May 1862. H. U. PERCIVAL, Acting Agent.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Head Office—No. 29, Threadneedle St., London.

Paid up Capital—£644,000.

London Bankers. { The Bank of England / The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz :—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s.	0d. per Rupee.	
4 Do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	"
3 Do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	"
2 Do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	"
1 do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	"
On demand (Head Office)	at 1s. 11¾d.	"

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows :—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice,	4	per cent.	
Do.	6	do.	5 "
Do.	12	do.	6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made pay. ble to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
May 2nd, 1862. Agent.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand ; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are :

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0d.	per Rupee.
" 4 do.	1s.	11¾d.	do.
" 3 do.	1s.	11½d.	do.
" 2 do.	1s.	11¼d.	do.
" 1 do.	1s.	11d.	do.
" on demand			
On Scotland do.	1s.	11¼d.	do.
On Ireland do.			
On Paris, at 3 days' sight	1s.	11¼d.	do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11¼d.			do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms :—

Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards ..... 2 per ct. per annum.

Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice ..... 3 " "

Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 " "

Do. do. 12 do. ..... 5 " "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to " *The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms :—

If to be remitted through the Corporation .....Without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ..... ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ..... ¼ per cent.

Hours of business..... 10 to 4 o'clock.

Saturday ..... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 1st May 1862.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.

Do.	" 6	"	" 5	"	"
Do.	" 12	"	" 6	"	"

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0d. per Rupee.

Ditto	at 4	ditto	1s. 11d.	do.
Ditto	at 3	ditto	1s. 11½d.	do.
Ditto	at 2	ditto	1s. 11¾d.	do.
Ditto	at 1	ditto	1s. 11¾d.	do.
Ditto	sight	ditto	1s. 11¼d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business.....10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays.....10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Bombay, 6th May 1862. Manager.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA IN 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter

HEAD OFFICE.....LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG and EDINBURGH.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, LIMITED, is authorised to draw on the undermentioned Establishments :—

THE LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK (IRELAND) (and Branches.)

THE BOMBAY BRANCH, makes advances on the pledge and deposit of Government Paper, and Loans are granted to Officers in the services on approved Security, and to Regiments for regimental purposes.

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange :—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0d.	
" 4 months' sight.....	1s.	11¾d.	
" 3 months' sight.....	1s.	11½d.	
" 2 months' sight.....	1s.	11¼d.	
" 1 month's sight.....	1s.	11¼d.	
" On demand			
On Scotland	1s.	11¼d.	
On Ireland			
Circular Notes.....	2.	11¼d.	

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit Accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made *(if to a Lady her Christian Name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

Bombay.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Heads of the Indian Government, and endorsement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, in the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address the " *The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, Limited, Bombay,*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Kurrachee (Mr. R. E. W. Baker, Manager,) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

JOHN CARDNO,
Bombay, 20th May 1862. Manager.

SHIPPING.

BOMBAY.

Departures.

DATE.	SHIPS	COMMANDERS.	TO.
July 17	Joshua	Bartlett	Liverpool.
	Istamboul	Pole.....	Calcutta.
	Veteran	Duncan	Tuticorin.

Port Clearance.

The ship *Louisa*, J. Kneel, bound to Colombo, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

Commenced Loading.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Ship *Union*, for Hongkong.
Ship *Fazul Barry*, for Coast and Calcutta.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, THURSDAY, 17th JULY 1862.

For London.

Istamboul.—16 chests Chundrosse, 33½ cwt., Dawchund Parpia ; 50 cases common Cowdies, 164½ cwt., C. Mascarenhas and Co. ; 100 cases Pearl Shells, 258 cwt., Ebram Ramjee.

Victory.—334 bags Saltpetre, 620 I. maunds, Hormasjee Jamsetjee Sons and Co.

For Liverpool.

Melocate.—700 bags Sursee Seed, 1,050 cwt., Samjee Heuraz and Co.

Sea Mendel.—150 bales Cotton, 481¼ cwt., Canjee Toolsidass ; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Furdoonjee Pramjee.

Bates Family.—115 bales Cotton, 402¼ cwt., Mooljee Ramjee ; 40 bales Cotton, 140 cwt., Ghella Ghirdher ; 24 bales Cotton, 84 cwt., Cursondass Madhowdass ; 40 bales Cotton, 140 cwt., Permanund Bhuga.

Lord Raglan.—600 bags Linseed, 900 cwt., Kesoo Waga ; 120 bales Cotton, 420 cwt., Mungesh Pandoorung ; 217¼ bales Cotton, 763 cwt., Bomonjee Framjee Cama.

Zouave.—500 bundles Linseed, 250 cwt., Khimjee Visram and Co. ; 300 bags Mustard Seed, 450 cwt., Jaitha Jairaz ; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Ritchie, Steuart and Co. ; 205 bales Cotton, 717½ cwt., David Sassoon & Co. ; 150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Cowasjee Sorabjee.

Levant.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Souza Pinto and Co. ; 150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., David Sassoon and Co.

Flooding Light.—60 bales Wool, 180 cwt., Runchordass Canjee ; 80 bales Cotton, 280 cwt., Premchund Roychund.

Childwickbury.—25 hhds. Fish Oil, 104 cwt. 3 qrs. 14 lbs., Mungesh Pandoorung.

Arabian.—340 bales Cotton, 1,190 cwt., S. and N. Nanabhoy.

For Havre.

Noveille Antonietta.—40 bales Cotton, 140 cwt., S. Tyebjee and Co.

For New York.

Crown Point.—1,000 bags Linseed, 1,750 cwt., James Reynell.

For Hongkong.

Preston.—24 packages Hingda, 22 cwt., Jamsetjee Cursetjee ; 2 packages Sundries, Hajee Sullamon Fazul.

Steamer *Union.*—12 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Eduljee Hormusjee Shapoorjee ; 32 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Alladiahboy Hubibhoy ; 20½ chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Ravagur Coovergur ; 12 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Rattigur Dowlugur ; 8 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Cullindaas Jasta ; 5 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Tarachund Ramchunder ; 6 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Hokumchund Sewram ; 11 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Dwarkadass Vusunjee.

For Singapore.

Preston.—18 packages Bees Wax, 14½ cwt., F. Brown.

For Calcutta.

Earl of Clare.—250 packages Cowries, 250 cwt., Nusserwanjee Hormusjee Metta and Co.

Fazul Barry.—1 case E. Saddlery, 6 cases E. Fire Boxes, Caderbux Hajeezoola.

STATIONS OF H. M.'s INDIAN NAVY.

450	Ajdaha, 20 (flag-ship), Frushard ...	Bombay.
800	Assaye, 10 (paddle), Adams	England.
204	Assyria, 6 (paddle), Forster	Out of Commission
946	Auckland, 6 (paddle), Drought ...	Bombay.
	Augusta, 6 (schooner)	Bombay.
664	Berenice, 2 (paddle), Holt	Bombay.
499	Chenaub, 2 (paddle), Walton.....	River Indus.
420	Clive, 14 (sloop), Lloyd	Bombay.
800	Clyde, 3 (screw gun-boat), Mitchison	Bombay.
204	Comet, 2 (p gun-boat), Collingwood	River Euphrates
182	Constance, 3 (schooner), Cookson ...	Aden.
1026	Coromandel, 4 (screw), Batt	Andaman Islands.
295	Cursetjee, (flat) Shaw	River Indus.
1022	Dalhousie, (screw), Hopkins	Bombay.
387	Elphinstone, 12 (sloop), Etheridge...	Persian Gulf.
90	Emily, 2 (schooner), Evans	Madras.
274	Ethorney, (flat), McLaren	River Indus.
225	Euphrates, (survey ship), William...	Out of Commission
495	Falkland, 12 (corvette), Fraser... ...	Bombay.
1450	Feroze, 13 (paddle), Tronson	Bombay.
610	Fore, 2 (paddle), Marsh	River Indus.
215	Goolsnar, (paddle yacht), Nacoda ...	Bombay.
90	Georgiana, J. B. Bewsher, 2 (tender)	Persian Gulf.
610	Havelock, 2 (paddle), Davies	River Indus.
300	Hugh Rose, (gun boat) Wood.... ...	Persian Gulf.
522	Indus, 2 (paddle), Tickle	Nosie.
499	Jhelum, 2 (paddle), Peck	River Indus.
151	Keddy warry, (flat)	Guard Vessel, Kurrachee
	Kotree, (flat), O'Brien	River Indus.
700	Lady Canning, 2 (paddle), James ...	Adaman Islads.
200	Lady Falkland, (paddle), Tarleton ...	Bombay.
157	Mahi, 3 (schooner), Gardiner	Aden.
167	Marie, (schooner)	Bombay.
445	Napier, 2 (paddle), Stevenson... ...	River Indus.
49	Nerbudda, (schooner), ...	Kurrachee.
304	Nimrod, 2 (paddle), Linton	River Indus.
810	Ouchus, (paddle), Neal	River Indus.
385	Pinael, 1 (paddle), Fletcher	River Indus.
140	Pinlad, (screw), White.....	Bombay.
1246	Prince Arthur, (screw), Walker ...	Bombay.
800	Punjaub, 10, Foulerton	England.
308	Ravee, (flat), Ridge Williams... ...	River Indus.
335	Satellite, 1 (paddle), Harrison... ...	River Indus.
960	Semiramis, 8 (paddle), Worsley ...	Bombay.
610	Sir Henry Lawrence, 2 (paddle), Jones.	River Indus.
40	Snake, 1 (paddle), Rogers	Bombay Harbour
258	Tigris, 5 (brigantine), Dyer	Persian Gulf
705	Victoria, 4 (paddle), Chitty	Bombay.
1008	Zeeobia, 9 (paddle), Crattenden ...	Aden.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c.l. signifies " commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.

1310	Istamboul, Deuchar—Jehanghir N. Wadia.	(c.l. May 10)
579	Victory, H. Stephens—Forbes & Co.	(c. l. June 5)
	FOR LIVERPOOL.	
1070	Alma, Brough—Ewart Latham & Co.	(c. l. May 13)
1038	Arabian Marshall—Lawrence & Co.	(c. l. May 20)
2153	Bates Family, Hogg—Edward Bates & Co.	(c. l. May 16)
886	Bucton Castle, Cherry—G. S. King & Co.	(c. l. July 10)
668	Calista, Hayes—Coupland & Co.	
1046	Childwickbury—Martin Young & Co.	(c. l. June 5)
1120	Contest, Jennings—Ewart, Latham & Co.	
854	Dora, Rose—J. P. Cornforth & Co.	
1139	Floating Light, Starkie—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	(c. l. May 28)
1154	Forest Rights, Thomson—Grey & Co.	(c. l. July 16)
1124	Golconda, Dair—Lawrence & Co.	(c. l. July 5)
1596	John Linn, Kavanagh—Lawrence & Co.	(c. l. May 19)
1210	Levant, Feran—Ewart Latham & Co.	c. l. May 19)
1904	Lord Raglan, Curren—Lawrence & Co.	(c. l. July 12)
1033	San Meadel, Elmwood—Coupland & Co.	(c. l. July 1)
578	Thomas Mitchell, Mitchell—W. & A. Graham & Co.	
1220	Zouave, Griffiths—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. July 10)
	FOR TUTICORIN AND LIVERPOOL.	
1152	Mellicote, Gould—Comforth & Co.	(c. l. July 16)
	FOR HAVRE.	
439	Noveille Antoniette—S. Tyebjee & Co.	(c. l. July 4)
	FOR HONGKONG.	
975	John Temperly, Liddle—W. Nicol & Co.	
935	Preston, Moffat—Lyon Brothers & Co.	(c. l. July 2)
871	Portland, Thomas—W. Nicol & Co.	
495	Union, W. Stuart.	(c. l. July 17)
	FOR SINGAPORE.	
1201	Futtay Mombarack—Curseondass Varzdass	(c. l. May 12)
813	Unrivalled, Crawford—E. Bates & Co.	
	FOR MANILA.	
885	Alarm, Gibson—Coupland & Co.	
	FOR COLOMBO.	
272	Louisa, Knell—S. S. N. Nunshoy & Co.	
	FOR MACLMAIN.	
869	Lizzie Bliss, Pierson—Ritchie, Stewart & Co.	
	FOR CALCUTTA.	
1019	Earl of Clare—R. Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy & Co.	(c. l. July3)
477	Good Success, Magregor—Sir J. J. Sons & Co	(c. l. Apr. 12)
827	Prince of Wales, Nacoda—H. J. Abadin.	(c. l. May 12)
	FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.	
609	Fazel Bhary, Nacoda—Hajee Ebhram.	(c. l. July 17)
	FOR MOZAMBIQUE.	
74	Sullamuttee, Nacoda—Sewjee Lalljee.	(c. l. May 27)
	FOR KURRACHEE.	
565	Belle Virginie—Dossabhoy Cursetjee & Co.	(c. l. July 15)
209	Champion, Owen—Jewraz Sazen.	(c. l. July 7)
456	Corrigan, (s) Gray—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. July 16)
465	Tilly (s) Beyts, B. S. N. Co.	(c. l. July 14)
	FOR NEW YORK.	
1145	Crown Point, Knapp—J. Reynolds & Co.	(c. l. June 5)
	MAURITIUS.	
250	Nasry, Nacoda—L. Samjee.	(c.l. July 7)
	NOT FIXED.	
672	Ally, Shepherd—H. E. Cadoo.	
307	Artemisa, Nacoda—Cassum Natha.	
290	Arurat, Nacoda—H. M. A. Latiff	
501	Bombay Merchant, Gwyer—Heerjee Arut.	
559	Bussorah Merchant, Richards—H. J. S. Deosa.	
1090	Caribou, Cameron—Lawrence & Co.	
641	China, Logan—Wallace & Co.	
457	City of Poona, Nacoda.	
553	Daylight, Smith—W. Nicol & Co.	
875	Egeria, Storey—John Clover Co.	
270	Kilesmere, Anderson—W. Nicol & Co.	(laid up)
699	Shaw Allum, Profrog—Hajee Sobraan.	
696	Granville, Lefever—W. Nicol & Co.	
495	Harriet and Jesse, Deshou—Tar Mahomed & Co.	
1324	Halaneman, Phillips—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	
620	Hyderee, Stephenson—H. M. A. H. Curim.	
1090	Iekunarsin, Mahomed.	
155	Kesuria Roodeen, Nacoda—Dinshaw Bhicajee Khan.	
511	Lady Frankland, Nacoda—Jairaz Fazel & Co.	
30	Mahomed Bux, Nacoda—Cowasjee Eduljee.	
524	Maria Gray. P. L. Jones—M. A. M. Khan.	
1242	Mary Stenhouse, Finlay—E. Bates & Co.	
499	Nadershah, Box—Gopaldass Mowjee.	
446	Nader Shah, Nacoda—Cassum Natha.	
1017	Negotiator, Hawkins—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	
	Nantis, Nacoda—H. S. Sons & Co.	
109	Nasrat Hamed, Nacoda—M. Hussin.	
1031	Norah Greene, Baker—E. Bates & Co.	
891	Nurbudda—Cursondass Yurzdass.	
1233	Norwood, Stapelton—John Clover & Co.	
1059	Oriental, Hill—Cursondass Jeunsejee & Co.	
1435	Queen of the West, Barry—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	
1550	Royal Victoria, Nacoda—Dinshaw Bhickajee Khan.	
791	Robins Coates—Coupland & Co.	
450	Scindian, (s) Bayt—B. S. N. Co.	
1131	Sir Edward Perry, Jenkins.	
353	Tehaer, John Shaw—Hajee Mahomed Sulick.	
622	Vestina, Curry—E. Latham & Co.	
1131	War Cloud, Melvy—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	

P. & O. Co.'s STEAMERS.

1200	Ganges, H. Wilkinson.
1509	Malta, G. S. King.
1690	Pottinger. (Laid up.)
1200	Singapore, G. A. Grainger.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

FRO

be opened. We ask, is this the way, the great *succidaneum* from all that is now in operation, to enable the natives "to read with intelligence and clearly understand, at least the words of Eternal Life?" Certainly not. We would say to the society give up the utopean idea of covering India with Training Colleges; publish forthwith an address to the various missionary bodies, calling on them to attend more than ever to vernacular education, offering them aid in forming their various institutions, or somehow in connection with their labours, a *normal class* a *class preparandi* of teachers. Tell them the aid afforded might in some cases, when a sufficient number of pupils of the necessary sort could be obtained, be in the shape of an agent well trained in one of the home Normal Colleges; in others, when the number of pupils would be small, it might be merely in the form of written instructions, and, as we have already hinted, by giving prizes and pecuniary help to individuals who would pass a certain examination, which help should continue only as long as they heartily devoted themselves to tuition.

And whilst the Society would thus be stimulating existing inquiries, it should, besides, charge itself with that which you and I feel is the only proper, and really likely, way of carrying out the idea of a proper educational machinery for India, *the getting Government to do its duty*. You say "That the work of establishing Normal Vernacular Schools for the secular department of vernacular training, and carrying out an efficient system of primary instruction throughout the country does properly appertain to Government." It should thus give them no rest till they do the needful. It should itself petition Parliament on the subject, and get the whole Christian community at home and abroad to do the same.

We would, in short, say, Do all you can to improve and render more useful existing agencies, and take measures to bring about a better order of things in the Government Institution. Instead of theory give us PRACTICE.

15th July.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, & DEATHS.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the names and address of the sender.

BENGAL.

MARRIAGE—

At St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, on the 2nd July, by the Revd. J. C. Browne, Mr. E. M. Hamilton, to Mrs. Mary Ann Meade.

DEATH—

At Calcutta, on the 5th July, Mr. Alexander McGilvray, aged 30 years.

MADRAS.

BIRTH—

At Madras, on the 10th July, the wife of Mr. C. E. Plunkett, of a son.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

OVERLAND MAIL.

THE Overland Mail per P. and O. Company's Steamer, "MALTA" will be closed on SATURDAY, the 26th July, at 7 o'clock P.M. An After-Packet will be kept open on payment of the usual Fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps), until 2 o'clock A.M. on the 27th July. No Registered Letters will be received for the After-Packet.

POSTAGE.

	Vid Marseilles.	*Vid Southampton.*
Weight under ½ ounce	Rs. 0 6 0	.....
" ½ " ..... " 1	0 8 0	Rs. 0 4 0
" 1 " ..... " 1½	0 14 0	.....
" 1½ " ..... " 2	1 0 0	" 0 8 0
" 2 " ..... " 2½	2 0 0	" 1 0 0

The time for posting Letters on the days of departure of the Overland Mails has been extended one hour. When the Mail leaves at 8 P.M. Letters and Papers can be posted without extra fee up to 5 instead as before 4 P.M., and when the Steamer starts at 5 P.M., up to 2 P.M. instead of 12 noon as heretofore.

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for CEYLON, PENANG, SINGAPORE, and HONGKONG, per P. & O. Company's steamer "SINGAPORE," will be closed on MONDAY, the 28th July, at 6 o'clock P.M. A Packet for late Letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A.M. on the 29th July.

Letters, &c. for AUSTRALIA will be despatched by this opportunity.

SCINDE MAIL.

The Mail for KURRACHEE and SCINDE, per Steamer "CORDOVA," will be closed 12 hour after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

DATES OF DEPARTURE OF MAILS FOR SUEZ AND CHINA DURING THE YEAR 1862.

To SUEZ AND ENGLAND	To GALLE AND CHINA.
July ..... 27th.	July 19th
August ..... 12th, 27th.	August 14th, 19th
September ..... 12th, 27th.	September 14th, 29th
October ..... 12th, 27th.	October 14th, 29th
November ..... 12th, 27th.	November 14th, 29th
December ..... 12th, 27th.	December 13th, 29th

CALENDAR.—JULY 1862.

Last Quarter.....Friday 18d. 16h. 44m. P.M.
New Moon.....Sunday 27d. 1h. 56.3m. A.M.

Days.	Date.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water at Bombay. Morn.	High Water at Bombay. Even.	Evening Gun-Fire. Shore Gun.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Fri.	18		5 33	6 39	3 24	4 13	
Sat.	19	(day after Trinity.	5 33	6 39	4 10	5 20	
Sun.	20	Margaret.—3th Sun-	5 34	6 38	5 19	6 40	
Mon.	21		5 34	6 38	6 38	8 2	
Tues.	22	Magdalene.	5 34	6 38	7 53	9 2	
Wed.	23		5 35	6 38	8 58	9 46	
Thur.	24		5 35	6 37	9 48	10 23	

Date 16th July—Time—9h. 00m. 14s.

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

Friday 18th.—Petrarch, the celebrated Italian poet, died, 1374.
Saturday 19th.—Second Battle of Cutwa, 1760.—Princess Augusta of Cambridge, born, 1822.—Lord Elphinstone died, 1860.
Sunday 20th.—Earl of Elgin Governor General of Canada, 1811.—Treaty of Peace, 1812.
Monday 21st.—Lord William Russell beheaded, 1683.
Tuesday 22nd.—Battle of Salamanca, 1812.—The Indian Income Tax Act passed, 1860.
Wednesday 23rd.—Canada Union assented to, 1340.
Thursday 24th.—Insurance Societies first established, 1696.—Gibraltar taken, 1794.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY.

ADEN	July 3	KURRACHEE	July 8
AGRA	July 10	LAHORE	June 25
ALLAHABAD	June 11	LONDON	June 18
AMBEALLA	Mar 26	MAURITIUS	Apr 7
ALEXANDRIA	June 22	MADRAS	July 12
BANGALORE	June 17	MALTA	June 30
COCHIN	July 5	MEERUT	June 24
CALCUTTA	July 8	OUDH	June 28
CAPE	Mar 9	PUNJAUB	July 2
CEYLON	June 17	PENANG	June 4
DELHI	June 5	SAUGOOR	June 3
FRANCE	June 19	SUEZ	June 27
HONGKONG	June 11	SINGAPORE	June 19

FRIDAY, JULY 18, 1862.

WE feel it a duty again to call the attention of the community of Bombay, and especially of the native portion of it, to the subject of relief for the suffering operatives of Lancashire. Hardly more than ten thousand pounds sterling has been sent from all India to relieve sufferings which are already great and still becoming more and more aggravated. There has not been in India on this occasion anything like a response to the sympathy, liberality, and generosity of the British Isles on the occasion of the famine in the North West Provinces. What India is willing to do she should do quickly. The severity of winter will soon greatly aggravate the sufferings now endured—and there will then be, too, a far wider sphere of suffering. The cause of the suffering, as we all know, is the cutting off of the supplies of cotton from America. It is now certain that this cause can not soon be removed. "There is no hope," says the London Correspondent of the *Harkaru*, "now entertained by any thinking man of any settlement of the American dispute, and therefore there are no hopes of our obtaining any supply of the necessary material for our mills from that country. Then, again, you are failing us. India is not sending us nearly so much cotton in 1862 as she sent us in 1861. The distress in Lancashire must increase." The only relief that India can at once send is direct money relief, and this she ought at once to send with great liberality. Some idea may be formed of the extent and intensity of the suffering throughout Lancashire from the subjoined extract from the report of the Relief Committee of Blackburn. There are in that town about 30,000 power-looms, engaged chiefly in the manufacture of goods for the Eastern markets, and which at full work require 1,800,000lbs. of cotton weekly—cotton of the middling qualities of America. The depressed state of the Indian markets since the beginning of 1860, and the failure of the American Cotton supply beginning about nine months afterwards, are the double cause of the distress that now prevails there. The report above mentioned states:—

In cotton manufacture there are engaged 22,580 hands, of whom 7,127 are working full-time, 8,215 short-time, and 7,238 out of work. It is now 42 weeks since short-time working really commenced in the large establishments, and from the above we will endeavour to show the real loss sustained by the operatives. In ordinary times 22,580 hands would average 12s. each, weekly, or a total wage of 13,748*l.*; 3,395 hands in other trades, included in the return, would average 25s. each weekly, total 4,243*l.* 15s., making a gross total weekly wage of 17,991*l.* 15s. The present weekly earnings may be seen from the following:—7,127 working in mills full-time, but in consequence of inferior material and machinery standing, averaging not more than 9s. per week, 3,207*l.* 3s.; 8,215 short-time, at 5s. per week, 2,053*l.* 15s.; other trades, 1,986 full-time, at 25s, 2,482*l.* 10s.; and 223 short time, at 15s., 167*l.* 5s.: total, 7,910*l.* 13s. Hence it appears that at the present time there is a total loss to the operatives employed in this borough of 10,081*l.* 2s. weekly; but against this we have the following:—Increased relief by guardians, 350*l.*: weekly distribution from relief fund, including soup, 180*l.*; other private sources of relief, estimate 151*l.* 2s.; total, 681*l.* 2s. Thus it is evident that the actual weekly present loss is 9,400*l.* to the work people alone. Now, if we assume that it is 42 weeks since the loss was commenced, and has increased in regular proportion, then the total deficiency would be represented by 9,400*l* taken 21 times, or a total loss of 197,400*l.*, and this is no doubt, under the mark. The loss falls about as follows:—2,100 families out of work, at 50*l.*, 105,000*l.* 2,100 families short-time, 31*l.*, 65,100*l.*; 1,800 families in full work at inferior cotton, and occasionally only partly employed, 15*l.*, 2,700*l.* Total, 197,100*l.* Having thus gone through the state of the Blackburn operatives, it is reasonable to ask whether a loss such as the above can be borne without great suffering by the operatives in this or any other town. Men who know anything about the condition of the working people are aware that 50*l.* to a family is the saving of years, and in some vocations of a lifetime; yet, here we have about 2,100 families who have actually sustained such loss, and about the same number the sum of 31*l.* each. There can be no doubt that the resources, such as furniture, savidgs, obtaining provisions on credit (throwing many small shopkeepers into difficulties), have been seriously exhausted, and that increased effort must be made to assist the people, not only to barely tide over the present difficulty, but so that we may relieve many who, unaided, must end their days in poverty, debt to pauperism. In conclusion it may be said that, though there is a balance in hand of about 2,000*l.* in the hands of the Relief Committee, yet the committee are fully aware their scale of relief is by no means adequate to the pressure, and were they to increase their rate of relief, and also widen their basis to families earning more than 1s. per head per week, their balance would in a few weeks disappear. *Throughout the crisis the operatives have been orderly and peaceable. Crime is on the decrease, while poverty has been terribly on the increase.* It is a common thing to have a maiden session before our magistrates, and the borough petty cases are decreased by hundreds, as compared with the same time in previous years.

The concluding statements, which we have *italicised*, speak volumes for the worthiness of the sufferers. There has been no excitement nor murmurings amongst them—everything of the kind being kept down by themselves. We trust that public liberality will be exercised in time to prevent any outburst of indignation, any outbreak of violence, to which hunger and starvation might at length drive the sufferers. Indiaunquestionably has a duty to perform towardsthese sufferers. We should rejoice to be able in our next Overland Summary, to report that the Lord Mayor of London has to credit this community, as the contribution chiefly of the native portion of it, with five or ten thousand pounds towards the Relief Fund.

WE have looked in vain for the "complete report," promised by our Poonah contemporaries, of His Excellency the Governor's speech at the public examination of the Free Church Mission School at Poonah. The meagre outline given of it which we suppose may be received as, in the main, a tolerably correct abstract, has no doubt excited some attention and interest among all connected with the various educational operations in this country. On this as on all other subjects on which His Excellency commits himself by speaking or writing, he has evidently formed very definite opinions; and as usual he has spoken with the quiet confidence of one whose conclusions have been deduced from full and particular personal observation. It is probable that he has not given satisfaction to zealous partisans either on one side or the other of the great questions involved; and a really impartial man cannot be expected to do so. But he has taken a position which no party will find it easy to assail by any legitimate argument.

Some good men, zealous enough, but certainly lacking in consideration, speak as if they thought that Government should ordain that all its teachers should teach Christianity to all the pupils in all its schools. Yet surely if these good men would take the trouble to get a little information on the subject and give due weight to one fact which would obtrude itself upon them, they would cease thus to damage a good cause, and to "darken counsel by words without knowledge." The fact we allude to is this, that the teachers of almost all the Government Schools throughout India, excepting the College Professors and English Head Masters of the High Schools, are Hindoos; and no others could be obtained; so that those who insist on the compulsory teaching of Christianity in Government schools are in reality insisting that the Government should bribe and constrain disbelievers of Christianity to teach as true that which they regard as false. The actual position of the Government at least in Western India, in regard to Christianity in its schools, is in reality worse than these uninformed advocates suppose, and their ignorant advocacy weakens the cause in the hands of those who really understand it. The Government is not in the merely negative, and, we will say, correct, position of declining to compel heathen teachers to teach Christianity. It is to this day in a position of virtual antagonism to the Bible in connection with education, and that at the instigation not of the natives but of professedly Christian men, and at least *one* minister of religion. The real position of the British Government in Western India, in connection with the reading of the Bible and communicating a knowledge of Christianity in its schools can be correctly understood only from a review of the steps by which that position was assumed. When the first English school (the Elphinstone) was instituted, a clause was introduced into the Regulations to the effect that "it was no object of this school to teach religion." This was altogether uncalled for. It was indeed a mere negative statement, not directly involving any principle; but it was the beginning of that unnecessary and pragmatical action on the part of Government on the subject of Christianity, which gradually developed into a well compacted system of avowed intolerance. Certainly all that was required was, to intimate according to the universal custom the subjects which it *was* the object to teach. It was going out of their way altogether to direct attention to religion alone, as a subject not to be taught, while there were many other subjects unnoticed which it was not designed to teach. The next false step, and the decisive one which to this day establishes the position of the Government in regard to its schools and the Bible, was in connection with the Poonah English School. At its establishment no specific regulations were enacted; and the first teacher, an able and good man, accustomed only to the home fashion of conducting schools, began in Poonah as he would have done in Britain, to use the Bible as a school book, as soon as his scholars were able to read it. He gave them, to use Sir Bartle Frere's words, "instruction on those subjects which we Englishmen are most solicitous to teach our children from their earliest years, as being of all others, the most important and momentuous." The natives of course looked upon this as all quite proper, and would doubtless have so regarded it to this day, had they not been taught otherwise by Government orders and interdicts. They considered it quite as proper that they should read the English Bible, as that Englishmen studying Sanscrit should read the Vedas. But the chaplain of that station, happening, one day, to look into the school, and seeing the boys reading the Bible, was shocked at such a profanation of the Holy Book, as putting it into the hands of Pagans. He immediately forwarded a strong remonstrance on the subject to the Government; and the result was, the issuing of a *public order* prohibiting the reading of the Bible in Government Schools. This was distinctly holding up the Bible to the natives of Western India as a book under the ban of Government, and not to be tolerated in its educational institutions. Christianity was the only religion interdicted. Hindooism continued to betaught from the Vedas in the Government Sanscrit School for many years after. This order produced its legitimate effect upon the native mind. No one thereafter regarded the Government as in any sense neutral. All looked upon it as unequivocally opposed to their having anything to do with Christianity; and there was indeed throughout the districts a strong impression among the people that any one who should be guilty of reading the Bible would have no chance of employment under Government. Had not the authorities thus gone out of their way to prohibit it, the Bible would doubtless, have been used as a regular school-book in all schools where the teacher was a Christian, or favorable to Christianity; and the probability is that no objection would have been made by the natives. If any had ever objected, all the Government would have had to do, would have been, to see that there was no coercion or compulsion used towards any one.

There are few things that even the most civilized sections of mankind are so slow to learn as the true principle of *toleration*. Even at the present hour, there is a marvellous amount of misconception on the subject. Our present Governor, who is on most subjects of public polity in advance of his generation, has got hold of the principle. He is reported to have said at the Poonah Examination that, "education should be carried on according to the views of parents and pastors, the State interfering as little as possible." From this we infer, that he would be equally opposed to Hindoo teachers being bribed or coerced to teach Christianity, and to Christian teachers being prohibited from teaching it to willing pupils; that he would neither approve of such men as the Poonah chaplain we have mentioned, being required to teach the Holy Bible to "Pagans," nor of unwilling "Pagans" being compelled to receive such teaching. One of the greatest faults of weak and incompetent men when entrusted with authority is, that they are unable distinctly to understand the proper limits of their authority. They do not know when to act and when to refrain from acting; and unfortunately, they generally incline rather to exercising their authority whenever any kind of opportunity offers, as if all the crooked things in this world could be made straight by authoritative interference and stringent orders.

Besides thus hinting at the grand principle of toleration, Sir Bartle Frere made some very sound and accurate observations on the comparative advantages and disadvantages of the Government and Mission systems of education. In the former, he said, "the scholars attained to greater perfection in certain branches of Science." In the latter "the *influence* was in some important respects superior to that which Government schools afforded."—"They took in a wider range of study."—"The result was a better disposition and moral character than the Government schools usually turned out." He mentioned also the saying of a gentleman at the head of a public department in Calcutta that, whenever he had a clerk who was more than usually attentive to his duties, and respectful in his manner, he was sure to find, somehow or other, that he came from "Duff's Schools."

Now the sum of this is that in both classes of schools the results are in accordance with the respective processes employed to produce them. In the Government Colleges there is a Professor for each branch of Science, whose duties are restricted to the teaching of that particular branch. Hence each Science is more fully and particularly taught than in Mission Schools, in which the missionaries have many other and higher duties to discharge besides the teaching of those branches of secular science, they may have respectively undertaken. They cannot give their whole strength and undivided attention to these. Hence the results are less perfect than in the Government Colleges. But on the other hand, the missionaries take a wider range. In the Government Institutions the intellect is cultivated and the end aimed at is attained. In Missionary Institutions influences are brought to bear upon the moral nature also for its culture and development, and the result is seen in a stronger sense of duty, and a more becoming and respectful department in the pupils. This is simply what might be expected; and it would have been strange had it been otherwise.

It is a great mistake, to affirm, as many do, that the moral nature of man is cultivated by the study of moral philosophy. This study is as purely an intellectual one as that of mathematics, and the intellect alone is benefitted by it. The Governor made use of the right word when he said that the *influence* in missionary schools was superior. That influence is, the knowledge of the true character of God: his authority, and the sanctions of his law, brought to bear upon the feelings and consciences of the pupils. To this *influence* and not to the mere intellectual study of any thing—not even of theology, is the "better disposition and moral character," of the students in schools in which Christianity is taught to be ascribed; and we are convinced that the character of the natives as subjects and citizens, and their conduct in all the relations of social life (keeping out of view altogether their relations to God) will never be improved by intellectual culture alone, without this higher moral influence.

NEW ARRANGEMENTS OF THE HIGH COURT, BENGAL.

(From the Englishman, July 8.)

YESTERDAY having been fixed for the opening of the High Court, there was a large attendance of barristers, attornies and the general public in the building hitherto popularly known as the Supreme Court, all anxious to see and to hear what was to take place. Shortly after eleven o'clock the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Jackson, and Mr. Justice Norman, took their seats, and some unopposed motions having been disposed of, the Chief Justice explained the details of the new arrangements as follows:—

All advocates of the late Supreme Court would be enrolled as advocates of the High Court, and would plead both in the Court which has replaced the Supreme Court, and in the Court, which has replaced the Sudder. All attornies of the late Supreme Court would act as heretofore in the local branch of the High Court, and could, if they desired it, enrol themselves as vakeels of that branch of the Court which has replaced the Sudder. All pleaders of the late Sudder would be enrolled as pleaders of the High Court, but must confine their practice to that branch of the High Court which has replaced the Sudder. The object of these arrangements, it was stated, was to leave the three classes of practitioners in precisely the same position as formerly. Furthermore no alteration was made in the order of precedence. It remained as it was formerly.

With respect to costs the Chief Justice said that tables of fees were being prepared by the Judges, both with reference to costs between attorney and client, and between party and party. These rules, however, he observed, would only apply to cases instituted under the new system of procedure—in all proceedings now pending, the scale of costs would be the same as formerly.

Attornies of the late Supreme Court would be allowed a reasonable time, probably 1 year, to elect as to whether or not they would enrol themselves as vakeels of the High Court, and during that period, unless guilty of misconduct, they would be entitled, merely on application, to have their names so enrolled.

The above rules referred only to the present practitioners; new rules would be framed by the Judges as to the qualifications of future applicants to practice as vakeels or attornies.

In answer to a question put by the Advocate General, the Chief Justice stated that the proceedings in cases now pending would be the same as formerly.

Mr. Longueville Clarke stated to the Court, that six gentlemen had applied to be examined for the purpose of being admitted as attornies; the examination was to have been held last Monday, and he wished to know if the new arrangements would interfere with the old rules respecting them. The Chief Justice suggested that the examination should be proceeded with as soon as practicable, and stated that, as to any rules which would be hereafter framed, he had no doubt they would not interfere with the present applicants or those who might now be studying for the purpose of being hereafter admitted to practice as attornies. He could not, however, make any positive statement on the subject, as he was but one of a number of Judges who would have to take the question into consideration. He would lay the subject before his colleagues to-morrow. The new rules had been drawn up by him and would be submitted to the other Judges to-morrow, and would probably be published immediately. The rules and orders of the late Supreme Court, so far as they were applicable to the new procedure under Act VIII. of 1859, would still remain in force. The officers of the late Supreme and Sudder Courts would generally retain their appointments, as at present, for three months. The revision of the whole of these appointments was, however, under consideration. Under the new system there would be four Courts sitting in the building formerly occupied by the Sudder, namely, two Courts of three Judges each, for the hearing of regular appeals and cases under Act X. of 1859, and two Courts of two Judges each, for the hearing of special appeals. He (the Chief Justice) would sit in one of the Courts of regular appeal. The appellate branch of the High Court would have two files, the arrear and the current file. In the current file would be placed all cases, instituted after the 1st of January last, and they would be tried by at least one barrister Judge and one or more civilians. The oral pleadings would, in these cases, be conducted in the English language. Such documents as have been usually translated under the former procedure, and such other documents as it may be found necessary to have translated, would be void for the purposes of the case.

Mr. Justice Jackson and Mr. Justice Norman would sit in this building (the old Supreme Court) for the trial of cases coming within the local jurisdiction. There would, in every case, be an appeal under Act VIII. of 1859 from their final order or decision. He intended to suggest to-morrow that such appeals should be tried by three Judges sitting here. This arrangement, he considered, would be found most convenient for the profession and the mercantile community.

Sir Mordant Wells would sit for the settlement of issues in another part of the building.

The last mentioned Judge, with Mr. Justice Norman, would also preside at the Criminal Sessions.

The above is an authoritative statement.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

RELATIVE TO THE MALTREATMENT OF NATIVE PASSENGERS BY RAILWAY.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway, June 24, 1862.

No. 2375 OF 1862.

To Major R. MALCOLM,
Officiating Consulting Engineer for Railways.

SIR,—With reference to your letter of the 31st ultimo, No. 512, and enclosure, I am desired to transmit, the accompanying copy of a report from the Traffic Manager, No. 6129, dated the 21st instant, on the subject of an article which appeared in a native newspaper published at Poona against the Traffic Department.

2. The Committee concurring in the suggestion contained in the 9th para, of Mr. Cooper's Report, instruct me to suggest the authority of Government for fitting counters for the purpose of facilitating the booking of passengers. The Committee likewise concur with Mr. Cooper in regard to the desirability of placing in the Editors' Room the whole of the correspondence on the subject, and I am accordingly desired to request that Government will be pleased to issue instructions for this being done,—I have the honor, &c.

G. A. BARNETT, Acting Secretary.

No. 6129 OF 1862.

To G. A. BARNETT, Esq.,
Acting Secretary.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 2164, of the 5th instant, with accompaniments, and in reply to submit the following:

2. It is true that a great number of third class passengers, have to be booked daily at most of the principal stations, and it not unfrequently happens that there is great crowding at the booking office windows. This is, however, owing to the limited time allowed for booking, but immediately the window is opened (and it is opened at all the stations an hour before the starting time of the train) if there are only six persons, there is a rush and a scramble, each person desiring to be booked first, fearing that unless they make haste they will miss the train.

3. I have watched very narrowly the conduct of the booking clerks towards the native passengers, and when I have observed the least rudeness or want of despatch in getting through the work, I have taken notice of it, and several clerks have been removed for such conduct. The present booking clerks at Bombay, Byculla, and Poona, three of the most important stations on the line, are very respectable, quiet men, and are not unknown to some members of the Committee. It cannot be denied that booking clerks have at times much to try them, and they would not be mortal if they did not sometimes become irritable and excited. Any one having a knowledge of the native character will easily understand this. Scarcely a man goes to be booked with the proper fare in his hand, and any difference of money required involves delay, as it has to be obtained by the passenger from a knot in his turban or his waist-band. With three or four such people at the window, the booking stopped, and an impatient crowd behind abusing the clerk, it is not surprising that he should speak sharply to the obstructors.

4. Instances occur when more people present themselves to be booked than the company can carry, but this very rarely occurs, and it is in such cases only that the ticket offices are closed before the whole of the people are booked.

5. It has very seldom occurred that the fixed number (50) fifty, of passengers to be placed in a railway carriage has been exceeded, and when it has occurred, it has been through inadvertence, and notice has been taken of it. There is a strict order on this subject which allows no discretion to the station people or guards. In the early part of this year, a complaint was made in the Poona newspapers about the overcrowding of third class carriages, and in order to satisfy myself on the point, I obtained returns daily of the number booked and the result was as shown in statement A, hereto appended. I also annex a statement B, shewing the number of third class passengers booked from Bombay and Byculla Stations (from which the great bulk of the third class people travel) by the morning trains from the 25th to the 31st May 1862, which I got prepared on receipt of your letter under acknowledgment. From these statements it will be seen that the number of passengers was in each case considerably less than the carriages would accommodate at the rate of (50) fifty in each.

6. It is a practice for the passengers to crowd round the doors of the carriages, and when an attempt is made to put other passengers in, a great outcry is made that the carriage is full. The station master is thus obliged to get into the carriage and compel the people to be seated and to shew them that there is ample room. This course often causes a great deal of wrangling, and not unfrequently the station master is subjected to much abuse.

7. At terminal stations, it is the practice to open one carriage door at a time, and not to open a second one until the first has got its proper number. This it appears to me is a legitimate way of accommodating the third class passengers, as the low fares will not pay the Company unless the carriages are tolerably well filled, but it is not liked by the passengers and at times there is much grumbling.

8. I have shewn that due regard is had to the time allowed for booking passengers, and that every possible care is taken to have the most respectable, well conducted men as booking clerks, and that people are not left unbooked except when the Company have no stock to carry them.

9. There is, however, one suggestion that I have to make with regard to the places for booking passengers, which I think would tend very much to the convenience of the public, by preventing overcrowding and would allow the clerks to continue booking whilst the other passengers were preparing their money. The third class passengers at small stations are all booked over a counter, but at the large stations, where counters would be so much more convenient, the third class people have to be booked through holes in the wall. I think if all the large stations, Bombay, Byculla, Tanna, Callian, Campoolee, Khandalla and Poona, were fitted with counters over which the people could be booked, there would be less crowding, and I may say, less pocket-picking, and when the clerks used improper language, it would be more easily observed by those placed over them.

10. I may add that from my own observation, I am satisfied that the overcrowding of carriages is almost impossible, the people, as a rule, will not allow the carriages to be overcrowded, and the trains are now made up with as many carriages as the engines can draw, there being ample carriage accommodation on all parts of the line. Some of the carriages still require seats, and when troops have to be carried and there is an unusual number of people travelling, the old fourth class carriages are used. The remainder of the proper third class carriages will now be completed with seats, and I propose to withdraw the old fourth class ones and have them as box or high sided waggons for the goods traffic as the Locomotive Superintendent may think best.

11. Anonymous complaints have on one or two occasions of late been made against the train guards, I think I may as well allude to the subject as the guards are the men who have the most to do with the passengers after they are booked. I am very glad indeed to be able to state that better men could not be desired than the majority of the passenger-train guards upon this railway. They are picked men tolerably well paid, and any one who will observe them on duty will admit that they are most respectable well-behaved men. I do not say that these men are free from the vices of their class. This class of men especially are often ill-disposed towards natives, and are apt to treat them roughly and harshly, and knowing this, they are watched most narrowly, and any instance of improper conduct brought to my notice, is carefully enquired into, and if proved an example is made of the man at fault.

The origin of the representation from Government upon which I have now reported, was a complaint taken from a newspaper. Other complaints on the same subject have appeared in the public journals, and as I have had no means of answering those complaints, I would suggest that it would be desirable that the whole correspondence be placed in the Editor' Room, so that the public may have an opportunity of knowing all the circumstances.—I have the honor, &c.

W. COOPER, Traffic Manager.

DESTITUTION OF EUROPEANS IN INDIA.

To WILLIAM CRAWFORD, ESQUIRE,
Senior Magistrate of Police.

SIR,—I have the honour to request that you will be pleased to bring to the notice of Government that very frequent applications are now being made by destitute seamen and other Europeans for relief in this Court, but in consequence of the Poor Box being empty there are no means of helping these distressed persons from that source.

I have therefore, in many cases, after due enquiry, felt constrained to send distressed seamen to the Sailors' Home, on my own responsibility, and as this course may become inconvenient; and, as it is likely the Government will aid in this matter if brought to notice, I take the liberty of suggesting to you that application be made to His Excellency the Governor in Council for the grant of some funds from which the Magistrates may be enabled to relieve such emergent cases of European destitution as may be brought before them.

I would also beg to suggest the advisability of your inserting in the Newspapers and Government Gazette, a notice to the effect, "that funds are required for relief of destitute Europeans, and that you will receive them and account for them," and I have no doubt that more money than is actually needed for this purpose will be immediately forthcoming from the liberal public of Bombay.—I have &c.,

N. W. OLIVER,
2nd Magistrate of Police.

Bombay, Fort Police Office, 19th May 1862.

No. 319 OF 1862.

Forwarded for the favourable consideration of His Excellency the Governor in Council.

W. CRAWFORD,
Senior Magistrate and Commissioner of Police.

Bombay, Police Office, 19th May 1862.

Minute by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, dated 6th June 1862.

As shewn before, I have long been keenly alive to the shame and inconvenience to which we are exposed by the destitution of some of our countrymen in India under such circumstances, or worse than those reported on in this letter. It would hardly be unfair to say that these facts involve a serious stigma on the character of our Government which must suffer in native eyes accordingly, and that putting aside the question of charity, we lose in prestige as the dominant race in this country by permitting such a state of things. What a denial of the practice and lessons of our Church, what a contradiction of the Missionary is conveyed in the fact, that such things do exist. With our daily increasing trade, with our immense development of public works, a certain settlement of Englishmen, belonging to the lower classes or those depending on daily labour for their bread, is now in progress.

An Army, whether of soldiers or of workmen, must have its invalids, its wounded, its lame and blind. In the former class, provision is made for their deportation and for that of their wives and families when they become inefficient. In the latter, although year by year the class in India increase and must increase in number, to which the proportion of disease and therefore, of destitution cannot but be a certain quantity, there is as yet no means of affording relief except through the precarious means of private unorganized charity, while deportation to England with or without the consent of the subject, is impossible or nearly so for want of funds and arrangements.

It is probable that Legislation is required for the deportation of vagrants, but assistance from Government or elsewhere is also required for an Asylum to receive and for the sea voyage of invalids, minors and women incapable of working a passage, but who are desirous of returning home to live with their friends or take their chance in their parishes.

Private charity could do much if organized for such a purpose, but it can hardly be gainsaid that Government should take the lead and afford the necessary organization with a certain fund in aid.

It appears to me, therefore, that some sort of Asylum should be established in Bombay to receive such unfortunate people, till arrangements for their passage to England could be secured or in the case of healthy men and women, for obtaining employment in this country when they are either country-born, though of British parents or from other causes have no parishes to which to resort in Great Britain.

Government might, I think, declare to advance a moderate sum annually, to the joint purpose of maintaining the Asylum and of paying the passages home, of those desirous of going but unable from debility, old age, childhood or sex to earn a passage by working. There would, of course, sometimes be cases, in which assistance should be given, though the destitute men might physically be able to work a passage. On such matters the persons intrusted with the duty of carrying into execution any scheme Government might decide on, would be best able to judge, a report or application to Government being made in each case.

While, however, I think Government should take the lead in this very necessary business, I would not relieve the British community at large from subscribing to the good work in which it is so largely interested. I think a system of subscription should be organised throughout the Presidency, in the manner in which such matters are usually conducted, the aid of the Lord Bishop and his Clergy being respectfully requested.

The Asylum being in Bombay itself might if possible be put under the immediate care of the Chamber of Commerce. That body if asked, would probably nominate the necessary Committee and office-bearers to give effect to such a scheme as has been sketched.

At first sight it would appear well to devolve it on the Municipality. It seems to me, however, that the latter might be less convenient for such a purpose than the former. If it should be expedient to apply to either of these bodies, we might form a Committee of the Commissioner of Police, of one of the Presidency Chaplains, and the Surgeon in charge of the General Hospital or of any other functionaries Government might wish to select or who might be indicated by public opinion. I incline, however, to the idea that it would be well to intrust the institution I comtemplate at Bombay to a popular body, if it be possible, as being more likely to enlist the sympathies and therefore the charity of the community.

The deportation of vagrants, the securing of passages for paupers &c. would require the fiat, perhaps the assistance of Government, though the Directors of the Institution might be intrusted with carrying out the details in aid of which the Deputy Quarter Master General and the Commissariat Department at the Presidency might be requested to exert themselves.

The foregoing suggestions are crude and of but little value, but as affording a feeble guide to any Committee or Officer that Government might nominate to report on the whole subject, before committing itself to any line of action or counsel.

In the mean time I would again remark, that the evil of British destitution in India is a growing one, and that we cannot too soon bestir ourselves to afford a remedy by legislation, if legislation be necessary, by Government patronage and direction, and by an annual appeal to the charity of the British community in this Presidency. If the latter be properly directed, and it be seen that under a proper superintendence guaranteed by Government, real charity and relief are afforded without waste or jobbery, we shall find that all classes of that community will contribute, from the rich functionaries and merchants to the railway operatives and private soldiers.

The State will really be put but to small expense, if it will afford the necessary direction and organization.

W. R. MANSFIELD.

No. 2204 of 1862.

Judicial Department.

To H. BROOKE, ESQ.
Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce.

To the address of the Senior Magistrate of Police.

SIR,—I am directed by the Honorable the Governor in Council to transmit the accompanying copies of a letter from the Second Magistrate of Police and of a Minute which has been recorded thereon by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, relative to the destitution of Europeans in India.

2. In forwarding these papers, I am desired to request, that the Chamber of Commerce will be good enough to nominate one or two gentlemen to act as a Committee with the Reverend W. K. Fletcher, the Reverend C. T. Wilson and Mr. C. Forjett (with power to add to their number) for the purpose of enquiring and reporting on the subject.

3. His Excellency in Council requests, that the Committee, after calling for all the information procurable, from the Officers and records of Government, as well as from all other likely sources, will favour Government with a report shewing:

1. The extent and progressive growth in late years, of the evil of European destitution and mendicity.

2. What machinery now exists for its relief at the Presidency and other large Towns, and how far such machinery is sufficient or defective.

3. To furnish Government with a detailed and definite plan for enabling it to co-operate with private charity for the systematic, and as far as possible permanent, relief of European pauperism on the extended scale indicated in His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's Minute.

4. The Government of Bengal and Madras will be requested to furnish statements of what has been or is being done by the Government in those Presidencies for the relief of European pauperism at the Capital, as well as lists of Societies or Institutions, by which private charity is dispensed to the European pauper population, together with copies of any reports &c. on the subject which may be procurable. These documents, when received, will be placed in the hands of the Committee.

5. The Lord Bishop of Bombay, the Roman Catholic Bishop, and the Clerks of the Sessions of the Established and Free Kirks of Scotland will also be requested to favour the Committee with any suggestions which may occur to them for promoting so desirable an object.—I have, &c.,

R. WEST,
Officiating Under-Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 27th June 1862.

INTELLIGENCE.

LATEST.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

GALLE, 17*th July*, 2-30 P.M.

THE steamer *Nubia* anchored from Calcutta.

GALLE, 17*th July*, 5 P.M.

THE steamer *Jeddo* sailed for Bombay.

THE conditions and provisions of the new medical warrant, expected shortly from England, will date from, and come into operation upon, the 1st of January next.—*Englishman, July* 8.

AKYAB.

July 3rd.—Being one of your numerous readers, as the mail is going almost immediately, I take the opportunity of reporting to you the safe arrival of the British Ship *Mary Pleasants*, of Liverpool, Captain Dixon, Master. She left this on the afternoon of the 1st, with the wind fresh, but foul, with showers of heavy rain. The p

LAW.

SUPREME COURT.—Plea Side.

List of Causes for Trial this day.

87 Babajee Cassinath and another *vs.* Richard Corney.

4. Dhurramsey Poonjabhoy *vs.* Anuntram Sewpursad, trading &c.

6. Anuntshastree Anabhuttee *vs.* Balacoond Goolabchund and another.

7. Frederick Combera *vs.* Nusserwanjee Rustomjee.

9. Ramchunder Harramutt, trading &c. *vs.* Wittuldass Munguljee Malvey.

SUPREME COURT.—Crown Side.

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS OF 1862.

TENTH DAY, *Thursday*, 17*th July* 1862.

(Before Sir J. Arnould, Kt.)

His Lordship took his seat on the Bench at ten o'clock precisely, when the following gentlemen were empannelled on the

MORNING JURY.

Mr. Alexander Adair,—*Foreman.*

Messrs. A. W. Scandy ; C. Fede ; J. S. Muirhead ; E. M. Deane ; H. W. Rhemes ; W. Procup ; C. Cooke ; N. A. Bargash ; Cowasjee Ardaseer ; Hurrischunder Balcrishnajee ; and Sheik Ahmed Bolvay.

Theft.—Ranjee Luxumon, Ranjee Baloo, and Rama Balloo, No. 43 of the calendar, were placed at the bar on indictments charging the prisoners No. 1 and 2 with theft, and No. 3 with dishonestly receiving and retaining stolen property, knowing and having reason to believe the same to be stolen.

Prisoners severally pleaded Not Guilty.

Mr. Scoble and Mr. Westropp, instructed by Mr. Cleveland on behalf of Government, conducted the prosecution.

Mr. Barton defended the third prisoner, Rama Balloo.

Mr. Scoble, in stating the case to the jury, said that the prisoners Ranjee Luxumon and Ranjee Baloo were hamals employed in the Post Office, and that they had sold to the third prisoner, Rama Balloo, a quantity of papers which they had abstracted from the Post Office. The papers were records of the Post Office and were of great importance to the Department. The learned Counsel proposed to call the third prisoner, Rama Balloo, as Queen's evidence.

On Mr. Barton's application a plea of Not Guilty was recorded in favour of the prisoner. He was then released from the dock and admitted as Queen's evidence.

Gonajee Babia said he was a hamal employed in the Post Office. The prisoners were also hamals in the Post Office. Witness remembered having gone on the 24th June last to the shop of Rama Balloo, in company with a policeman named Govind Babajee. They searched the shop and found the papers produced before the Court. The policeman took Rama Balloo in custody before the Post Master ; Rama Balloo then made a statement that the first prisoner gave him the papers. On the following day Rama Balloo made a further statement that the prisoners Ranjee Luxumon and Ranjee Baboo sold the papers to him for two annas.

Govind Babajee, policeman, said that on the 24th June last he went with the last witness to the shop of Rama Balloo. He searched the shop and found the papers and cloth produced before the Court. Rama Balloo on being called to account for the possession of the papers said that they were given to him by the first prisoner, and that the second prisoner was in company of the first prisoner at the time.

Rama Balloo, a grocer, said he kept a shop in Mody Khana Street. He knew the prisoner Ranjee Luxumon for about a month. He knew the prisoner Ranjee Baboo by sight. The papers were brought to witness by the first prisoner ; the second prisoner was in his company at the time. They were brought to him on different occasions. Witness did not know where the prisoners were employed. Witness used to pay for the papers brought to him. Prisoners sold papers to him on ten or fifteen different occasions.

Mr. E. T. Beauvais, Post Master at Bombay, said the prisoners were employed as hamals in the Post Office. He identified the papers produced before the Court as Government property : they are records of the Post Office. Prisoners had access to the room where the records were kept. The papers are of great importance to the Post Department.

Prisoners were found guilty and each sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

Forgery and Cheating.—Thomas Ranson, No. 45 of the calendar, was charged with forgery and attempting to cheat by personation, and by inducing a delivery of property.

Dr. Reid conducted the prosecution.

Mr. Barton defended the prisoner.

Dr. Reid carefully explained to the jury the several Sections of the Penal Code under which prisoner was indicted, and briefly stated the facts of the case which would appear from the following evidence :—

Ramchunder Wassodew, Inspector in the service of the G. I. P. Railway Company, said he resided at Challisgaum. He knew the prisoner. On the 25th June last prisoner came to Challisgaum by the train. Witness had not known him before. Prisoner told witness that he was one of the Assistant Deputy Commissioners of Police at Bombay, and that he was sent by Mr. Forjett in search of robbers. Witness said he knew Constables Bell and Raddle who generally go in search of robbers. Prisoner then said that he had detected fifty-two robberies and his was the fifty-third, that he had given Rs. 500 to the Mamlutdar as a reward for one who will discover the robbers. Prisoner asked for pen, ink, and paper which were supplied to him by the Station Master, Mr. Pritchard. He asked Mr. Pritchard to give him one of the subordinates of the office to write some Marathi papers for him. As witness was standing close by at the time, he was told to write the papers. Prisoner told witness in English what to write in Marathi. (Witness identifies a paper written by him in Marathi and signed by prisoner. "S. W. Brittlebank, Chief Clerk, Police Office, Bombay." It is an order upon the Mamlutdar to pay Rs. 75 to the prisoner). Another paper was also written by witness. (Witness identifies it. It purports to be a note from the prisoner to the Mamlutdar to make prompt payment). Prisoner sent both documents with a peon to the Mamlutdar to fetch the money. Prisoner also wrote another document purporting to be an order signed "L. Ashburner." Prisoner remained at the Station and told witness not to divulge the secret of his deputation to any one, for, if he did so, he (prisoner) would make him answerable in the Supreme Court. In the evening prisoner left the Station with a peon given him by witness to shew the Mamlutdar's house. In short while afterwards prisoner returned with a Marathi paper signed by the Mamlutdar, saying that the Mamlutdar did not give him the money. Witness then went to sleep. The following morning at seven o'clock, witness saw the prisoner in the waiting-room ; prisoner was arrested by a policeman.

Mr. Eli Hingley, Head Clerk in the Police Office, said he did not know any person of the name of S. W. Brittlebank. To witness' knowledge there is no such person in the Police Department. There is no of officer of that name, Assistant Superintendent of Police.

Ramchunder Ragoonath, Clerk in the Mamlutdar's Office at Challisgaum, said that the Mamlutdar's name is Hurry Wuldoo. He first saw the prisoner in the Mamlutdar's kutcherry. The Mamlutdar called witness in and asked him to read a letter which prisoner had brought. (This letter was produced in Court. It was signed "S. W. Brittlebank," and requested the Mamlutdar to offer a reward of Rs. 500 on behalf of Government to any person who would find the robber.) Witness translated the contents of the letter to the Mamlutdar. The Mamlutdar declined to pay any money to the prisoner until he produced an authority from the Collector. The Mamlutdar shewed witness a paper purporting to be an order signed by the Collector, Mr. Ashburner. It was a forged signature of Mr. Ashburner ; the paper was sent by the prisoner.

Mr. Alfred Edgington, Assistant Deputy Commissioner of Police, said there is no officer of the name of Assistant Superintendent of Police. There is no person in the Police Force of the name of S. W. Brittlebank.

Surjeerow Yajeerow, Deshmookh in the Mamlutdar's kutcherry, saw the prisoner in June last. Prisoner said that he was employed in the Bombay Police and that he had been sent by the Police Master to detect a robbery. Prisoner asked witness to assist him in the search of the Parsee who he said had absconded after robbing a Banian. Prisoner further asked for a loan of Rs. 75 from the Mamlutdar in presence of witness, to defray his travelling expenses. The Mamlutdar said he could not give the loan without the Collector's order. Prisoner said that he had the Collector's order at home. The Mamlutdar then told him that the money would be paid on the production of that order. Prisoner then left the Kutcherry.

Towjee Nagoo, a sepoy in the Challisgaum Police Department, saw the prisoner at Challisgaum kutchery about a month ago. Prisoner said at the kutcherry that he had an order from the Collector, and that he wanted Rs. 75. In reply the Mamlutdar told prisoner that he had no order from the Collector to pay the money. Witness accompanied the prisoner to the railway station where the latter gave him a paper desiring him to give it to the Mamlutdar and get the money. (The paper purported to be an order signed by the Collector, Mr. Ashburner, upon the Mamlutdar to pay Rs. 75 to the prisoner.) Witness took the paper to the Mamlutdar. Prisoner did not again come to the kutcherry.

Mr. Barton for the defence urged that the case had been muddled in the Mofussil, and that there was no satisfactory evidence to prove the crime with which prisoner was charged. The law required that the best evidence available should be adduced. But that was not done in the present case ; the Mamlutdar himself, whose evidence was material to the case, had not come forward to prove the alleged forgery. The evidence of the two native clerks and the peons was worth but little and not sufficient to establish the charge. The learned counsel pressed upon the attention of the jury the fact that the best evidence had not been adduced, and that the evidence was not satisfactory.

His Lordship in summing up the evidence remarked with regard to the illiberal reflections often thrown upon men engaged in the administration of law in the Mofussil, that it was unfair to make strictures upon those gentlemen. These gentlemen have not the advantages of a legal training and they have not only the duty of administering the law, but at the same time the duty devolves upon them of collecting the revenues. It was therefore unreasonable to expect from them clear and accurate proceedings. The fault was attributable more to the system of not sending trained judges to administer the law. His Lordship did not make this remark in reference to the very able and eloquent address of Mr. Barton on behalf of the prisoner. The New Act which will shortly come into operation will, said his Lordship, obviate the necessity of sending down European prisoners from the Mofussil for trial, as one of the Judges of the High Court will go on circuit. With regard to the comparison instituted by Mr. Barton between the old law and the Penal Code, His Lordship observed that the Penal Code was much in advance of the old English law, since the latter was hard of study among conflicting decisions, whereas the Penal Code was a concise and compact law, being clear and precise and gave at one glance the idea of what the law was. With these remarks, His Lordship explained to the jury the law of forgery and cheating as laid down in the Code, and read the evidence in extenso.

The jury, after retiring for deliberation for about an hour, returned with a verdict of guilty ; and recommended the prisoner for mercy on account of his youth, he being but nineteen years of age.

His Lordship said, the mildest sentence he could pass upon the prisoner was eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

AFTERNOON JURY.

Mr. Charles A. Betts,—*Foreman.*

Messrs. J. Stephens ; F. Cooper ; J. Brooks ; J. S. Hounson ; J. H. Redding ; H. Stephens ; L. De Cruz ; W. Michael ; Ardaseer Bomanjee ; Bhaskar Cruttnajee ; and Moroba Vinoba.

Cheating.—Jamsetjee Nanabhoy and Toolsedass Pranjeevun, No. 28 of of the Calendar, were arraigned on an indictment for cheating and thereby dishonestly inducing the delivery of property. Prisoners severally pleaded not guilty.

Mr. Scoble for the prosecution.

Mr. Barton defended the prisoners.

Jamsetjee Heerjeebhoy, the prosecutor, said that he kept a shop in the Native Town to sell inlaid workboxes. He remembered the two prisoners coming in June last to his shop, in company with an European. Witness's servant Hurjeevun Megjee and a Parsee priest named Nesserwanjee, and a cooly were in the shop at the time. Prisoner Jamsetjee asked witness to shew him some nice boxes which he said he wanted to purchase. Witness produced a number of boxes out of which Jamsetjee selected eleven and asked witness their price. Rupees 180 was the price agreed for the eleven boxes. Jamsetjee agreed to pay the price. Prisoner Toolsedass was standing by at the time. Jamsetjee then desired witness to put the boxes in his buggy which witness did. Witness demanded payment of the price, whereupon Jamsetjee told him to go along with him to Byculla. The European did not say anything to witness. The prisoners and the European had a conversation among themselves. While leaving the shop, Jamsetjee wrote his address in a piece of paper telling witness to call at one Mr. Jervis's bungalow in Byculla. No other paper was written except the address. The two prisoners and the European got into the buggy and drove away with the boxes. In about ten minutes afterwards, witness followed the prisoners, in company with Nesserwanjee. On arriving at the bungalow, witness saw the two prisoners in the verandah. Jamsetjee told him to be seated. Witness had been sitting for an hour. Jamsetjee then told him that the European had gone upstairs to take his dinner. Witness waited half an hour more, Jamsetjee then went upstairs but did not return. Witness remained sitting with Toolsedass for another half hour. He then went upstairs, but could not find either Jamsetjee or the European. Witness then left the bungalow in company with Toolsedass and Nesserwanjee. While parting Toolsedass told witness to call at his house and gave him his address. Witness went to look for Toolsedass but could not find him. On the third day he succeeded in finding Jamsetjee in his house in the Fort, and charged him with defrauding him (witness). Jamsetjee introduced witness to his wife who was in an inner room. The wife told witness that her husband would return the eight boxes and that he (witness) should make no noise about it. Jamsetjee did not return the eight boxes then. Witness next saw eight boxes with one Rajaram. The other three boxes have not been recovered. Witness parted with the eleven boxes upon the promise made by Jamsetjee to pay him Rs. 180.

Cross-examined.—Witness did not produce the paper shewn him to the Magistrate. The European did not give him that paper. The only paper he got was that containing the address. [His Lordship here fined the witness twenty rupees for giving contradictory answers]. Witness and Nusservanjee did not seize Jamsetjee on the road nor obtain a receipt from him, nor took possession of his watch by force. Witness got Jamsetjee's watch from Nesservanjee who brought it to him. (Witness produces the watch). Nesservanjee told witness that the watch had been given him by Jamsetjee in security for the boxes.

Nesservanjee Nowrojee, a Mobed and turban-folder, knew the last witness. He remembered being in his shop on the 20th April last. He saw the two prisoners and a European there. Jamsetjee asked the prosecutor if he had any work-boxes, and on the latter replying in the affirmative, a bargain was made for eleven boxes for Rs. 180. Jamsetjee told prosecutor to call at the sahib's bungalow where he would get the money paid by the sahib. Toolsedass put the boxes in the buggy. Witness then went with the prosecutor to a bungalow in Byculla. He saw the two prisoners standing in the verandah. Jamsetjee told prosecutor to wait downstairs and so saying he went upstairs to get money from the sahib. After waiting for some time prosecutor and witness went upstairs but could not find either the sahib or Jamsetjee. They came down and after waiting for half an hour more, went up again in company with Toolsedass, but could not discover Jamsetjee or the sahib. The following day witness saw Jamsetjee on the Duncan Road and demanded the price of the boxes, threatening to report him to the Police, whereupon Jamsetjee gave him his watch. The next day again he saw Jamsetjee at his house. Jamsetjee demanded back the watch, but witness would not deliver it to him and demanded the boxes in return.

Cross-examined.—He was asked by the prosecutor to make search for the prisoner. Witness had accompanied prisoner Jamsetjee to the chambers of his counsel, Mr. Bayley. Witness never took a document from Jamsetjee. He was asked by Jamsetjee in consideration of a reward of Rs. 50 to give evidence in his (prisoner's) favor. He refused the offer, because his deposition was already recorded in the Police Office.

At this stage His Lordship said there was doubt as to which of the three persons the prosecutor had given credit, and the evidence on the whole was insufficient to establish the charge against the two prisoners.

By His Lordship's direction, the jury acquitted the prisoners who were accordingly discharged.

On the application of Mr. Scoble, His Lordship remitted half of the fine inflicted upon the prosecutor during his examination. The eight work-boxes produced in Court were restored to the prosecutor, and he was ordered to give up the watch to the prisoner Jamsetjee.

Theft.—Abdool Rahimon Ahmed and Mahomed Sulay Mahomed Enoob pleaded not guilty to indictments charging the former with theft in a warehouse and the latter with voluntarily assisting in disposing of property which he had reason to believe to be stolen.

It appeared that the prosecutor, Tar Mahomed, is a dealer in oilman's store and has a warehouse in Memonmulla Street. At two o'clock in the morning of the 28th May last, while the Police Soubedar and a Duffadar of the Division were going their rounds, their attention was directed to the noise of something like a box falling in the prosecutor's house, and on looking into the warehouse they observed the first prisoner attempting to conceal himself behind some crates of glassware. The policemen arrested the prisoner ; and at the same time they saw four boxes of candles and two boxes of pickles lying outside the door. In consequence of what the first prisoner said, the police apprehended the second prisoner who admitted having received five boxes of candles for sale from the first prisoner, and pointed out three Borahs to whom he had sold them. The Borahs produced to the police the boxes, which prosecutor identified as his property.

The jury found prisoners guilty.

The first prisoner being an old offender was sentenced to be transported for seven years.

The second prisoner was sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment.

Cheating.—Henry Rowland alias Rowland Belward, Meer Cassum Ali, and Jeevunjee Hormusjee, No. 17 of the calendar, were arraigned on an indictment for cheating one Nalchund Cooshall. The prisoners severally pleaded Not Guilty.

Nalchund Cooshal, the prosecutor, stated that he was a hawker in silk goods. On the 15th May last he was hawking about his goods in Bhoywadda Street and had with him a bundle of goods. He met the prisoner Cassum, who said to him that a great European engineer had arrived in Bombay from Tanna and that he wanted some silk goods. Witness accompanied Cassum to a bungalow in Commateepoora. When he got into the bungalow, he was called upstairs. He went up and saw the other two prisoners, Belward and Jeevunjee, sitting in the hall. Cassum and Jeevunjee then desired witness to open his bundle which he did. They selected a number of silk pieces. Sahib was sitting near on a chair looking at the goods. The price was agreed upon at Rs. 161-8. Witness was promised cash payment and told to wait until a cheque for Rs. 700 was cashed. Cassum and Jeevunjee took the goods which were purchased and left the bungalow, saying they were going to cash the cheque for the purpose of paying witness. The sahib (Belward) remained in the bungalow. After witness had waited for an hour, he was told by the sahib to go and return after two or three hours. Witness went away and returned to the bungalow after the lapse of two hours in company with two friends, when he saw Cassum who said he would return the goods. Cassum took him to another house where he said he would give back the goods. Cassum evaded returning the goods whereupon witness reported the matter to Mr. Forjett who was at that time passing along the road. On seeing Mr. Forjett, the prisoner Cassum ran away.

Chota Chapsey, an opium broker, said he was a friend and neighbour of the last witness. On the 15th May he went in company of the prosecutor and one Kevul Mahomed to the bungalow in Commateepoora at four in the Allub to the bungalow in Commateepoora at four in the afternoon. They saw Cassum who said he would cause the money to be paid by a Marwarree. Cassum took them from lane to lane saying he would return the goods. He did not return the goods nor paid the money, whereupon prosecutor made a report to Mr. Forjett. On seeing Mr. Forjett, prisoner ran away.

Koosma Raja, Marwarree pawn-broker, knew the prisoner Cassum. In the middle of May last Cassum pawned five pieces of red and green silk cloth with him for Rs. 40. The pieces were pawned at eight in the morning and redeemed the same afternoon at two o'clock.

Thomas Mills, Police Constable, said that on 16th May he accompanied Nalchund to a bungalow in Grant Road. He there saw Belward who gave his name as Thompson. Belward said that he had purchased silk late from Nalchund and that a receipt had passed between them. Nalchund denied having received a receipt ; and in presence of Belward said that he was promised ready payment, and that when he went for it, he was abused and turned away. Witness took the prisoner in custody. The prisoner admitted having purchased silk from the prosecutor. Belward said the silk was with a Parsee and took witness to four different houses, but no silk was to be got.

Tookaram Rowjee, policeman, arrested the prisoner Cassum on the 16th May in the afternoon on a charge of cheating the prosecutor.

Miguel Pereira, clerk, without employment, said he was originally charged together with the prisoners. He was in the prisoners' bungalow at Commateepoora on the 15th May last, and saw the prosecuter there. Witness did not observe what passed between them.

The jury without hesitation returned a verdict of guilty against all the prisoners.

Prisoners were called upon to say why sentence should not be passed upon them according to law.

Belward said that he refrained from entering into his defence and saved the Court's time. Knowing that he would be found guilty and he been found guilty of a similar charge the day before. He implored his Lordship to be merciful on the score of his ill-health. Since the last few months his health has been in a dreadful state and he had lost his sight, and if a severe sentence was passed upon him he would not live long.

The other prisoners protested their innocence.

His Lordship in passing sentence upon Belward said, that if he (prisoner) was suffering from bad health, the Jail authorities would take every care of him and put him in the infirmary. The prisoner had been already sentenced the previous day to four years' penal servitude on another charge of cheating. To this His Lordship now added two years' imprisonment without labour to commence after the expiration of the first sentence. The prisoner had been subsisting himself by plundering the public, and therefore the punishment awarded him would keep him aloof for a long time from the community and give him opportunity to repent of his crimes in solitude.

Upon Cassum His Lordship passed a sentence of four years' rigorous imprisonment.

Upon Jeevunjee, who had already been sentenced the previous day to four years' rigorous imprisonment, His Lordship added two years' imprisonment, one of which is with hard labour and the other without labour.

The Murder Case.—The case of Doorga Moorye, charged with the murder of the Havildar of the 23rd Regiment N. I., comes on for re-trial this day, in consequence of the jury who tried him on Monday last not having agreed upon their verdict.

The Court adjourned at 5-15 P.M.

THE SUDDER COURT.

The following cases are set down for hearing in the Sudder Court this day, Friday, the 18th July 1862 :—

Special Appeal No. 4373.—Rutnagherry Collectorate. —Atmajee Chand Sawunt Bhosle *vs.* Balkrishn Yedneshwur Bhut Baput.

Special Appeal No. 4374.—Rutnagherry Collectorate. —Gopal Balshet Waljoo, deceased, his son and heir Bhickshet, a minor, by his uncle and guardian, Lukshumon Poondlikshet Waljoo *vs.* Mahadajee Nilkunt Joshi.

Special Appeal No. 3 of 1860.—Dharwar.—Annya bin Purwoya Jungum, a pauper, *vs.* Busaya bin Balaya Jungum.

Special Appeal No. 15 of 1860.—Dharwar.—Gudgiown Kom Shidlingapa Telee and her security, Girisapa bin Keuchapa Telee *vs.* Phukiraps Telee.

INDIAN.

POONA.

The weather has undergone a very favourable change, and although there is still a good deal of sickness in Camp, yet we hope that the alteration in the temperature will soon be the means of dissipating it. A considerable quantity of rain must have fallen in the districts around Poona—the Moota-Moola being filled to overflowing.—*Deccan Herald, July* 16.

The next meeting of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay will be held at No. 22, Wanoorie, on Tuesday next, the 23rd instant.—*Id.*

We have been given to understand that a meeting is to be convened on Monday next in the Vishrambaugwarra on educational matters.—*Observer, July* 17.

A meeting of the members of the United Service Institution of Western India, took place on Tuesday the 15th instant, in the Library Room, at 4½ P.M.

The Lord Bishop of Bombay having taken the chair, the Secretary read the following :

Report of the United Service Institution of Western India, for the half year ending 30th June.

Poona, 15th July 1862.

The Council have much pleasure in congratulating the members on the prosperous state and prospects of the Institution.

A deputation which waited by appointment on His Excellency Sir Bartle Frere, K.C.B., was honoured with the expression of his interest in the objects of the institution and his ready consent was given to accept the office of Patron in the room of Sir George Russell Clerk, K.S.I., and K.C.B., proceeded to England.

The Hon'ble J. D. Inverarity has kindly permitted his name to be enrolled among the Vice-Patrons.

Lieut. R. S. Thompson, 56th regiment, has vacated the office of Secretary, owing to his departure from Poona. The Council consider that much of the success which has attended the institution may be attributed to this officer's untiring zeal and ability in conducting the troublesome duties of Secretary.

The monsoon course of lectures was commenced on the 4th July by the Revd. Dr. M. Mitchell on "the language and races of India."

Lieutenant Chapple, 95th regiment, has kindly promised a series of four,

1. The poetry and literature of early Greece.
2. The literature of ancient Rome.
3. The literature of the middle ages.
4. Modern literature and its influence on nations.

Captain Scrivener has kindly consented to deliver a series of lectures on

Practical Astronomy.
Mechanics.
Dynamics and the theory of projectiles.
Recent systems of fortifications.

W. Wordsworth, Esq. has also kindly promised to lecture on "some of the characteristics of the poetry of the present century."

The Council trust that subjects of equal interest may be handled by other kind friends.

Some inconvenience having been found to arrive from the operation of Rule XVII, the Council recommend that it be modified, and that in lieu of two half yearly meetings there be an annual meeting on the 15th July for the purposes set forth in the rule.

The number of Subscribers of all classes is 326.

The Council having put themselves in communication with several learned societies in London and Edinburgh are happy to announce that a number of valuable papers on Engineering subjects has been received from the Institution of Civil Engineers, London. The Royal Artillery Institution, Woolwich, has promised to forward the volumes of their proceedings and occasional papers of interest.

Forty volumes have been presented to the Library, and 158 purchased, exclusive of periodicals, with which the reading room is amply supplied.

The Donations to the Museum have not been numerous.

In accordance with Rule XVI. the Council vacate office, and voting lists will shortly be circulated to regiments and departments for the election of new members.

John D. Stewart, Lieut. Col.,
President, Council.

Thereafter it was proposed by Dr. Costelloe, and seconded by Major Francis "that the report now read be adopted and printed."

The Bishop of Bombay said that he rose to ask the members present whether they would unanimously carry the resolution now moved. It was gratifying to him that the institution was in such a prosperous state. There were many interesting facts in the report, and especially he would direct the attention of his hearers to the lectures promised.

The motion was unanimously carried.

The second resolution was proposed by Captain Scrivener, seconded by Dr. Pittman, and unanimously carried, "That some inconvenience having been found to arise from the operation of Rule XXVII., the rule be modified, and that in lieu of two half yearly meetings there be an annual meeting on the 15th July for the purposes set forth in the Rule."

After some conversational discussion regarding the funds of the institution, of which the Secretary said that there were about six hundred rupees in hand, and close to the same sum was due, that the building in which the Library stands needs to be rebuilt, and that a fund was being raised for the purpose.

A vote of thanks was proposed to the Bishop of Bombay for his able conduct in the chair, and the meeting broke up.—*Id.*

MADRAS.

The weather here has undergone a very favourable change within a few days past. It had been cloudy and showery previous to Thursday last, but on the evening of that day Madras was visited with heavy rain which lasted for several hours, attended by much thunder and lightning. Again yesterday evening also, we had a copious downpour, with strong squalls of wind, and appearances warrant our looking for more falls of the same kind.—*Athenæum and Statesman, July* 12

INDIAN PRESS.

CENTRALIZATION OF STAMP MANUFACTURE.

(From the Englishman, July 4.)

Government has lately had under consideration proposals for certain alterations in the Stamp department the most important of which are the cessation of the present practice of counter-stamping a document executed on stamped paper, and the centralisation at Calcutta of the manufacture of stamped paper for all three Presidencies. The object of the counter-stamp is to prevent the fraudulent issue of stamps without accounting for them to the office, by the check which the interchange of receipts between the two independent offices creates. Prior to the introduction of Act XXXVI. of 1860, all stamped papers were required by law to be counter-stamped ; but in that Act no mention was made of such a course : and, as soon as it had passed, the Government of India consulted the governments of the three Presidencies as to the advisability of persisting in the practice. The Governments of Bengal and Bombay recommended the abolition of the counter-stamp ; the former proposing to substitute an intermediate counting branch in the Superintendent's Office as a check. The Government of Madras, however, was in favour of its retention. The Governor General concurred with the two former. Blank paper and deeds, either unexecuted or executed, drawn up on such paper, which may be presented at the office for the purpose of being stamped, certainly do not require to be counter-stamped, and His Excellency thought the practice might advantageously be dispensed with even in the instance of blank stamped paper prepared by government for sale, provided a sufficient check of some other description could be devised ; and with the English system as a guide, he thought there could be little difficulty in arriving at some more simple one than a counter-stamp. The Proposal for the centralisation of the manufacture of stamps the whole of India originated, we believe, with Mr. Crawford, and was suggested by the great superiority of the water-marked paper used in Bengal over that used in Bombay and Madras, which he considered, was not a sufficient protection against fraud. The steel die in use in the latter presidency, too, is of very inferior description, and Mr. Crawford recommended the adoption of patent bicolor stamping machines in its stead. The same number of machines would be required if the office were centralised as if each presidency town continued to manufacture its own stamps, but a considerable saving would be effected in office establishment, and in the working expences ; all danger, too, of the supply of stamps in either presidency falling short through its solitary machine getting out of order would be obviated ; while an efficient check on the stamp issues at Bombay and Madras would be secured by sending down the supply from Calcutta. The only difficulty that presented itself was in the case of bank paper and unstamped deeds required to be stamped by individuals residing in Presidences other than that in which the machines were situated ; but there could be no doubt as to the advantage which would result from the manufacture, in Calcutta only, of stamped paper prepared by government for sale, as the risk of fraud would be much lessened ; supposing always that the Calcutta Stamp Office was competent to undertake the additional work.

The scheme would be an excellent one, setting aside the necessity of stamping deeds drawn up on unstamped paper. The inconvenience of having to send such documents for Calcutta from a remote part of the other Presidencies would be serious ; and if it is found necessary to keep up three distinct machines to stamp documents of this class, each Presidency might as well retain its present power of manufacturing all the stamped paper it requires. Several other suggestions for improving the arrangments of the Stamp Office, both in view to the protection of government and the convenience of the public, were, we understand, made by Mr. Crawford, and are at present under the consideration of government— a consideration which, we hope, will be promptly accorded. It is an exceedingly important office, and whether it be eventually decided that its operations shall embrace the Presidencies of Bombay and Madras also, or not, no time should be lost in placing it on the most efficient footing possible with as little delay as practicable.

LORD CANNING ; WASTE LANDS AND FEE-SIMPLE ORDERS.

(From the Englishman, July 5.)

The only principle to be discovered in Sir C. Wood's government of India, is the one of objecting to every proceeding, not originated by himself, or submitted to mutilation at his hands. To this principle India is indebted for the total suspension of all action towards carrying out Lord Canning's waste-lands and fee-simple orders, which are have the best authority for stating were entirely condemned by the Maharajah, immediately he heard of their promulgation ; upon what excellent and intelligent grounds partly appear from the debate in the House of Commons upon Mr. Smollet's motion. Mr. Smollet commenced his speech with a modest regret that the subject had not fallen into abler hands, although his residence of thirty-eight years in India had made him intimate with it ; we should say that if that residence had extended to a hundred years, the regret should have increased in proportion, and the intimacy of the honorable gentleman with his subject would even then have been only infinitesimal. The one all-important point with which he should have been acquainted, he was quite ignorant of ; that the failure in any realisation of the benefits of Lord Canning's measures was not owing to their being intrinsically useless, but to the interference of Sir C. Wood, by which the local government had been prevented from proceeding in giving over grants to the large number of applicants awaiting them. As to the Maharajah himself, so utterly ignorant was he of the whole subject that he would not even venture, as usual, to draw on his imagination for his facts, but for once descended to a reality with which he was acquainted ; probably from a recent drive out of town in which he saw the usual flock of geese and a donkey grazing on some village-greens for he entered into a comparison between the waste lands of India and the commons of England, which was comparing great things with small indeed. The hazy idea of our waste lands being pasture lands is as near the truth, unless as pasture for the deer and buffalo ; and then came the inevitable clap-trap of the rights of the poor natives, his rigmarole altogether being a far-ago of ignorance and nonsense, for the utterance of which, on any other than an Indian subject, a speaker would be jeered into silence by the House. The papers were promised to be laid on the table of the House, and there they will lie, unnoticed again, while Sir C. Wood is engaged in delaying all progress in a measure which he cannot understand. The Landholders' Association appears to be making an effort to ascertain if there exists any probability of Lord Canning's measure being carried out ; we shall be curious to know what answer is given to their Secretary's letters ; especially as the measure is not Lord Elgin's and we have had no means of knowing hitherto if it is likely to be earnestly carried out by his government, or left to be smothered by the Westminster incubus.

ENGLISH PRESS.

PROFESSOR CAIRNES'S PRACTICAL VIEW OF THE AMERICAN CASE.*

II.

(From the Daily News, June 14.)

Some of the letters of Confederate agents in Europe which have been captured since Professor Cairnes's book was printed testify in a remarkable way to the soundness of his views as to what cannot be expected from the South, under any conceivable issue of the present struggle. We find, from those letters, that the method used with credulous and uninformed gentlemen in England has been that of falling in with their ideas of what it would be convenient to the world that the South should become. The few Englishmen who have openly advocated an immediate recognition of the Confederate Government, and the larger number who secretly hope that such a recognition will soon take place, have given the cue to their Southern canvassers with great simplicity. They seem to have taken up Mr. Spence's sketches of the charms of a regenerated South, and to have shown them to the agitators whose game Mr. Spence is playing ; and the agitators naturally at once declared that that was precisely the state of things the Confederates were aiming at, and were resolved to accomplish. Southern society had no other wish than "to be let alone," to live at home in peace and quiet, to do its own work without troubling anybody, and especially to emancipate its slaves in a safe and quiet way, and get rid of the extravagance and trouble of the institution of Slavery. Unfortunately there was the declaration of the Confederate Government, conspicuous before all eyes, at that very time, that Slavery was taken to be the corner-stone of the Confederate polity, "the Palladium of Southern liberties," the honour and glory of a chivalrous society which proposed to teach the nations how to live. The Vice-President of the Confederacy had publicly declared :

"This our Government is the first in the history of the world based upon this great physical, philosophical, and moral truth. It is upon this basis our social fabric is firmly planted ; and I cannot permit myself to doubt the ultimate success of the full recognition of this principle throughout the civilized and enlightened world." Slavery, he said, "is the beneficent source and wholesome foundation of our civilization ;" an institution "moral and civilizing, useful at once to blacks and whites."

It was rather awkward certainly that such should be the avowals of the Confederate Vice-President, while Mr. Yancey, and Mr. Spence, and the emissaries who were "getting hold of the London press," were promising that Slavery would come to a peaceful end as soon as the South was "let alone ;" but the credulous hearers of the South preachers did not wish to make too much of little discrepancies, and assumed that Slavery would come to an end because it is, in an economical sense, terribly extravagant.

Then, again, the South was to be as quiet as a lamb when she had once got her own way. Why not ? She had more land than she had slaves to cultivate ; and why should she want more ? It was only in self-defence that she had ever troubled her neighbours. To be sure, she had always till now ruled the Republic ; she had enjoyed singular privileges under the Constitution, and had always been grasping more ; but the time might come when the North would be tired of submission, and would refuse to kidnap slaves ; and the North was very rich and great, so that the South entered upon a course of wars, filibustering, and annexation for the chance of having to assert herself against the prestige of the North, and the moral judgment of the world. Once recognised as a separate power, she would never lift a finger against anybody, or have any other object than to work and trade and grow rich. Why should not all this be true ?

It is not true that the South was ever quiet when "let alone." During the long course of years when the Slave Power was Supreme in the Union it created a succession of wars, and committed incessant aggressions on the territory of Southern and Western neighbours, as well as upon the liberties of the Northern citizens, the only check being the declining influence of the Free States which it outraged, and the restraints of the constitution which it corrupted. In the words of the Central Association of the Republican party, "We know the ambition, the necessities, the schemes of the Slave Power. The policy of extension, aggrandisement, and universal empire is the law of its being, not an accident—is settled, not fluctuating. Covert or open, moderate or extreme, according to circumstances, it never changes in spirit or aim." The statesmen of the South have abundantly published their intention of appropriating the whole Western hemisphere, and unrestricted independence, resting on Slavery as "the corner-stone of its policy," would hardly induce a change of will at the moment of full indulgence of its desires. In the words of Professor Cairnes :

It would, I conceive, be an entire mistake to suppose that this desire for extended territory, which, under actual circumstances, has shown itself in the creation of Slave States with a view to influence in the Senate, is in any such sense the fruit of the position of the South in the Federal Union as that we should be justified in concluding that, in the event of the severance of the Union, the South would cease to desire an extension of its territory on political grounds. Such a view would, in my opinion, imply an entire misconception of the real nature of the forces which have been at work. The lust of dominion, which is the ruling passion of the Slave Power, is not accidental but inherent—has its source, not in the constitution of the Senate, but in the fundamental institution of the Slave States ; and the lust of dominion, existing in an embodied form in a new continent, cannot but find its issue in territorial aggrandisement. This by no means depends on speculative inference. It admits of proof, as a matter of fact, that the projects of the South for extending its domain have never been more daring, and have never been pushed with greater energy, than during the last five years—the very period in which the Southern leaders have been maturing their plans for seceding from the Union.—P. 172.

It is equally irrational to suppose that slavery would be spontaneously abolished, when all circumstances would be favourable to its extension. Economical reasons are against it. The slaveholders know as well as we do that the mere creation of vent by free labour would at once compensate them for the value of their slaves ; yet no one of them frees his negroes. Industry is in evil repute in that region. Bad as is the labour of slaves, that of mean whites is worse ; and the mean whites answer to the Southern idea of free labourers. The entire organization of Southern society must be overthrown and remade to admit of a system of free labour ; and no slaveholder will face the mere conception of such a revolution. It is the slave trade, internal and external, which sustains the institution, and renders its spontaneous abolition impossible. That slave trade is avowedly an indispensable condition of Confederate existence ; and if the breeding States of the Border should join the North, the African slave trade would be re-opened at once. No historical precedents have any application to the case. The Northern States sent their slaves to the South, when they got rid of the institution—a resource which does not exist for the South. In the West Indies, emancipation was enforced by the mother country, in spite of every kind of resistance on the part of the slaveholders ; and the true force of historical precedent is in favour of enforced emancipation alone—the southern case being in all ways more difficult to deal with than any that preceded. In addition to the economical obstacles and historical inoppositeness, there is in the Southern case the strongest ground of all for maintaining slavery—the political. In the view of the confederates the abolition of slavery is tantamount to political annihilation : and it is not necessary to spend words on the probability of such an issue after the South should have achieved its independence. Professor Cairnes describes the condition of the problem as follows :

The progress of events, far from conducing to the gradual mitigation and ultimate extinction of the system, has tended distinctly in the opposite direction—to the aggravation of its worst evils and the consolidation of its strength. The extension of the area subject to the Slave power, and the increase in the slave population have augmented at once the inducements for retaining the institution and the difficulty of getting rid of it ; while the ideas of successive generations, bred up in its presence and under the influence of the interests to which it has given bir